BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
*To whom all letters on business must be addressed.*
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

**Terms of Subscription.**
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " ..... 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1859. | NO. 40.

Rates of Advertising.
For a square of 10 lines or less each insertion,
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do.....do.....do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do...renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do.....do.....do.....25 00
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

## Professional and Business Cards.

**L. F. BUNN,**
HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PRINCESS ST., BELOW FRONT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
The subscriber, having been burned out by the late fire, has removed to the above location, where he will be pleased to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him. All orders in his line will be attended to promptly and faithfully. L. F. BUNN.
April 23, 1859.—195-2t—35-3m*

**WILLIAM D. MAHN,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
*Office in Hall's building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water st.*
April 8, 1859. 32-1y
Fayetteville Observer copy 6 mos. and send bill to this office for collection.

**ALLEN & CLARK,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

**DENTAL NOTICE.**

**DRS. S. A. McDOWELL & B. F. ARRINGTON,** having entered into a Co-partnership in the practice of DENTISTRY, would respectfully inform the public that they are permanently located in Goldsboro', and fully prepared to perform all operations in the various branches of the profession, in the most thorough and approved manner. The manufacturing department being under the care of Dr. McDOWELL, who has had enlarged experience in the art. The following styles of work will be furnished on reasonable terms, to those requiring artificial teeth: "Continuous Block," a very beautiful and desirable style of work. "Continuous Gum," "Sectional Block" on Gold. The "Vulcanite Base" and the various styles of single teeth.
All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
The above styles of work will be furnished to the profession when desired at usual rates.
March 11th, 1859. 28-tf

**F. M. BIZZELL,**
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858. 12-1y*
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

**WM. H. TURLINGTON,**
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

**T. M. SMITH,**
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

**Harness & Leather Establishment.**

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

**WILLIAM J. PRICE.**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47. North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

**JAMES O. BOWDEN,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

**ALFRED ALDERMAN,**
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON. N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

**WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,**
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

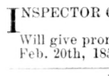
**JOSEPH L. KEEN,**
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

**WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,**
**Wilmington, N. C.**
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or ocharge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

**W. H. McRARY & CO.,**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

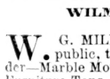
**GEO. W. ROSE,**
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

**S. M. WEST,**
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

**CARRIAGE FACTORY.**

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

**MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.**

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.
March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

**WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 25th, 1859.**
MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:—On the 21st Feb. last, I published in your Journal three certain notes in favor of Nathan Weill, payable by my myself and Geo. Fennell, (each note being somewhat over $1200,) as fraudulent. In justice to Mr. N. Weill, I would state that, on further investigation, matters present themselves that demand that I should give this publicity, as what was alleged against him, (N. Weill,) were mostly hearsay.
All complaint is at an end, and the advertisement of 21st February should not be urged against him. In all transactions with him on former occasions, I found him honorable with me, and I hereby give notice that no proof can be alleged, as I have found that matters were perhaps misrepresented because misunderstood by me.
April 27, 1859.—198-6t—35-3m. W. W. FENNELL.

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

**THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!**
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
*COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!*
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
*Bilious attacks* are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.
One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.
Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

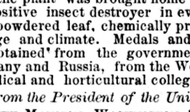
One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *Cholera Morbus*, and a preventive of *Cholera*.
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for *Jaundice* removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for *Fever and Ague, Chill Fever* and all Fevers of a *Bilious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

*All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.*
*Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, N. York.
Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

**LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,**
*Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.*
The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.
*Letter from the President of the United States.*
"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."
The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

**IT IS FREE FROM POISON.**
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.
MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.
Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."
Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."
Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!
"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."
Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*
BARNES & PARK,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m



THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures*. Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.
RHEUMATISM
of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon HORSES, CATTLE, &C.
such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin. Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT.

**VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!**
Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin,) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $150 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
*(Extract.)* "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.
Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.
This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.
Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

**PAINTS AND OILS.**
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

**KEEP IT BEFORE THE PUBLIC.**
THAT KAHNWEILER & BROS. have removed their large stock of *FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, CARPETING, Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.*, to the adjoining stores on Front and Market streets, two doors from the *Corner* Store, and invite the attention of their customers, before purchasing elsewhere.
DAVID KAHNWEILER, DAN'L. KAHNWEILER,
JACOB KAHNWEILER.
April 8. 32-3m

**LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.**
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.

## For Sale and to Let.

**WHO WANTS A FARM?—1100 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.**
*A RARE CHANCE!*
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, the whole or a half of the farm now owned and cultivated by him; situated on the North side of White Oak River, ten miles from Pollocksville. The tract contains 1,100 acres, more or less, and is under a state of cultivation. It is as good Corn and Cotton land as can be found in the county. The farm has a good dwelling, a new kitchen and all necessary out houses. The lot has upon it a large, handsome and well arranged growth of young and beautiful shade trees, together with a well of most excellent water. It is a level and healthy country, and a better neighborhood cannot be found in Eastern North Carolina.
The tract is situated but a few miles from a stream of NAVIGABLE WATERS,
making it a convenient matter to ship, at almost any time or season, the products of the farm. The soil is adapted to the culture of almost any vegetable grown in this section of country, and its fertility requires no improvement.
The subscriber is desirous to sell only upon account of having concluded to change his business.
It will be Sold upon liberal terms.
Those wishing to examine the tract of land, or ascertain any further particulars, can do so by applying on the premises, to WM. E. SHIVER.
May 20th, 1859 38-3m

**LAND FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,
May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C.

**FOR SALE.**
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN ACRES OF LAND lying in Wake County, eighteen miles Southwest of Raleigh and situated in an excellent neighborhood.
The lands are well adapted to the raising of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco, Cotton, &c.
The improvements are a Dwelling House with suitable outbuildings.
Terms accommodating. For further information, apply to S. W. DOUGLASS.
Somerville, Harnett Co., N. C., May 13th, 1859 37-2m*

**LAND FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale a body of LAND, containing about six thousand acres, and lying on the waters of Livingston Creek, in Brunswick county, about 17 miles from Wilmington, and intersected by the Wilmington & Manchester and Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroads. The land is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, and could readily be made to grow cotton to great advantage, having a clay sub-soil, with an abundant and easily available supply of marl and swamp mud for manuring purposes. The improvements consist of two comfortable homesteads, having every necessary convenience, and being situated in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood.
The 'oregoing lands may be had at a bargain.
Further description is deemed unnecessary, as all desiring to purchase will examine for themselves, which they can do on application to Mr. James H. Pritchett, or to Mr. Wm. T. Grist, on the premises. For terms, etc., enquire of
A. & J. R. GRIST,
Washington, N. C.,
or of their agent, JAMES T. PETTEWAY,
Wilmington, N. C.
May 6th, 1859. 36-3m
☞ Tawboro' Southerner copy 3 months and send bill to this office.

**TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.**
FOUR LOTS in the flourishing Village of Rutherfordton, (the Western terminus of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road,) are offered for sale on very low terms. Now is the time to buy before property rises to Rail Road prices. One of the most desirable lots in the place, containing 3 acres—part wood—excellent house, all other out buildings, good water, &c. Two of one acre, and one of one-and-a-half acres, each having good new houses, and otherwise improved.
For particulars address the subscriber, who will give any information desired. L. P. ERWIN.
Rutherfordton, N. C., March 28th, 1859. 32-3m

**LAND FOR SALE.**
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP*, with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE*. At this time carting can be done through any of said lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858. 9-tf

## Schools.

**HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.**

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

**LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.**
*MALE AND FEMALE.*
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

## General Notices.

**NEW RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.**
NOTICE.—At the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders in the New River Navigation Company, held in Jacksonville, on Monday the 23d May, on motion of Owen Huggins, Esq., L. W. Humphrey was chosen to preside and John J. Murrill to act as Secretary. The States' proxy, Otway B. Sanders, being absent, and a majority of the shares of Stock not being represented, on motion of Dr. E. W. Ward, the meeting adjourned to meet in Jacksonville, the second Saturday in June next, and the President of the Company was requested to give notice accordingly.
L. W. HUMPHRY, Chairman.
May 27th, 1859 39-tf

**NOTICE.**
A DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. (30 per cent.) is hereby declared, upon the claims of the creditors of the late James Beaty, who have accepted and released, under his assignment to Henry Buck, Esq. The undersigned, as agent for such creditors, will be prepared to distribute said dividend on the seventh day of June next, at his office in Conwayboro', S. C. All persons interested in said dividend will please apply promptly, as the undersigned is desirous to close up his agency as soon as possible.
W. J. GRAHAM, Agent for Creditors.
May 4th 1859. 38-3t*

**GIFTS.**
**One Hundred Varieties of Gifts!**
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
MELVIN'S IMPROVED GIFT BOOK SALE,
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
333 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA—
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
WITH ONE HUNDRED VARIETIES
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
OF VALUABLE AND USEFUL GIFTS!
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Philadelphia, Pa.
March 25th, 1859 30-3m

## Official Notices.

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,** Horry District.
BY J. A. THOMPSON, ORDINARY.
WHEREAS, James W. Gore hath made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration on the estate and effects of Joseph B. Gore, late deceased, of North Carolina:
These are, therefore, to cite and admonish, all and singular, the kindred and creditors of the said Joseph B. Gore, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Conwayboro', on the sixth of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand, this the 21st of May, 1859.
J. A. THOMPSON, Ordinary H. D.
May 27, 1859.—39-2t.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**
DUPLIN COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term*, 1859.
Morrisey & Bowden, } Original Attachment levied on the
vs. } the defendant's real estate.
John H. Guy.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said John H. Guy to make his appearance at the next term of the Court, to be held in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D., 1859.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, C. C. C.
May 27. Pr. adv. $5 62 39-6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**
DUPLIN COUNTY.
*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—April Term*, 1859.
S. L. Gavin & Co. } Original Attachment levied on the
vs. } defendant's real estate.
John H. Guy.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said John H. Guy to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held in Kenansville, on the third Monday in July next, then and there to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D., 1859.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, C. C. C.
May 27. Pr. adv. $5 62 39-6w

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
Mary E. M. Quince and others, } Petition for sale of Land.
*Ex Parte.*
IN Pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for New Hanover county, made in this cause at Spring Term, 1859, of said Court, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, June 14th, next, the following tracts of land in New Hanover county: "A tract of land beginning at the Cape Fear River at the dividing line of Oakley and Rock Hill; running thence with said dividing line N. 60 degrees East 72 poles to a stake; thence N. 20 degrees West 72 poles to a stake; thence N. 60 degrees E. 370 poles to a stake; thence S. 60 degrees E. 137 poles to a stake in John Williams' Western line; thence with said line S. 5 degrees E. 18 poles to Rattlesnake branch; thence down said branch about 55 poles to Oakley Avenue; thence with said Avenue S. 60 degrees W. 48 poles; thence with the same Avenue N. 89 degrees W. 128 poles to a stake; thence S. 28 degrees W. 86 poles to a gate; thence S. 36 degrees E. 109 poles to a cypress on Nep Creek; thence down said Creek about 400 poles to Prigge's back line; thence with said back line N. 30 degrees W. 185 poles to the Cape Fear River; thence Northwardly along said River 1 pole to the beginning, containing 583 acres, more or less." Also, "Another tract on the North East branch of Cape Fear, opposite to the mouth of Nessy's Creek, sold by Thomas Hill to John Hill, containing eleven acres of Swamp, and about forty acres high of land, beginning at the upper corner of Thos. Hill's bank on the river; thence along the bank South 27 degrees W. 76 poles to a pine on the sand-hill, (the reverse course of this line, which is N. 27 degrees E., links to the mouth of Nessy's Creek); thence S. 71 degrees W. to the back line of Mr. Thos. Hill's survey; thence with that line N. 30 degrees W. to the old corner; then with the other line to the river; thence with the meanders of the river to the first station."
TERMS—Cash. A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
May 18th, 1859 39-wtl0J—DJ-ts

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.
Stokely Atkinson and others. } Petition for Partition.
*Ex Parte.*
IN pursuance of a decree in this cause made at the Spring Term, 1859, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I shall offer for sale by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, 14th June next, the following tract of land in New Hanover County, viz: "A tract of land on Topsail Sound, known as the Samuel Atkinson lands, and adjoining the lands of John Batts, and Stokely Atkinson."
Terms—One fourth cash—residue at 6 months, under bond with good security.
A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
May 18th, 1859 [pr. adv. $5 62.] 39-3t—d-1t

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
**New Hanover County.**
IN EQUITY.
Richard Burnett and others } Petition for sale of Land,
Ex Parte Iq Equity.
IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, made in this cause at Spring Term, 1859, of said Court, I shall offer for sale, by public auction at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 14th day of June next, the following tract of land, viz: "300 acres of land conveyed by patent to Mary Highsmith, dated Nov. 28th, 1818, described in said patent as being in New Hanover County, and beginning on the old marked corner of the plantation survey; thence south 11 deg. west 160 poles to a stake in meadow; thence west 12 deg. north 22 poles to a pine near Magnas Cowan's corner; thence north 10 deg. west 4 poles to a pine—Cowan's corner; thence with his line north 220 poles to Cowan's corner on a pine; thence west 10 deg. north 24 poles to William Armstrong's corner; thence with his line north 10 deg. east 56 poles to a stake on High-mith's old corner; thence with his old line to the first station."
Also "50 acres of land in New Hanover County, patented by Solomon Highsmith, which patent describes said 50 acres as lying on both sides of Little Burgaw, and on the west side of the main road—beginning at a black-jack on the side of the road, and on the north side of the branch; thence south 70 deg. west 100 poles to a pine; thence south 20 deg. east 80 poles to a pine; thence across Burgaw north 70 deg. east 100 poles to the main road, and up the centre of the road to the beginning."
Also "20 acres in said County, patented by Richard E. Highsmith, on 25th Nov., 1835, described as follows: Beginning at a pine—R. C. Ormsby's corner; thence with said Ormsby's line west 26 poles to the public road; thence with said road north 18 deg. west 80 poles to a stake at, or near, Wm. Highsmith's corner; thence east 50 poles to a stake in Ormsby's line; thence with said line to the beginning."
Also "a certain piece of land on the E. side of main road, and S. side of Little Burgaw, opposite to Rich'd. E. Highsmith's. *No. acres unknown.*"
TERMS.—One third cash; balance at 6 and 12 months.
A. M. WADDELL,
Clerk and Master in Equity.
May 18, 1859.—39-tj10—Dtds.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,**
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
SIMON is stout built, copper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

**$250 REWARD.**
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them.
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo
I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHYLLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her. C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 28th, 1859

**NOTICE.**
ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward, make settlement and save cost; and all persons having claims against him are also

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859.


### This District.—A Review of the Facts.

Some little experience in political affairs has led us almost instinctively to dread anything like splits or divisions in the Democratic party, because we have felt that such splits or divisions can enure only to the benefit of those who seek their own advantages, real or supposed, in the injury, if not defeat, of the party.

This feeling has operated during the last few months to restrain the expression of our opinions upon some points, and to moderate that expression upon others.—We felt that we, at least, had no new name to make; we trusted that we were too well known to the Democrats of the district to permit of any misconstruction of our motives on their part, and we were willing to be silent where justice to ourselves might have given us the right, if it did not actually demand of us to speak out emphatically. This right we have been content to waive—this possible duty we have neglected for the sake of peace, and in the exercise of an option belonging to us where we only were concerned. But now certain matters have arisen—certain circumstances have occurred which give to affairs a different tone and character—which remove them from the mere bounds of personal interest or personal feeling, and place them in such a position as we cannot fail to notice without a dereliction of duty, not simply to ourselves, but to the Democratic party, to whose interests, as public journalists, we have devoted the best labors of years, doing battle for its principles when they were in a minority supposed to be hopeless in this State, and abating not one jot or tittle of our zeal or energy in that dark hour, when Know Nothingism threatened to overshadow us; or, still later, when our Democratic Congressional delegation faltered and voted for distribution disguised under the specious but flimsey disguise of "deposit."

The interests of the party—the harmony of the party have always been of more value to us than any merely personal considerations could be, for we have never had any merely personal interests to subserve by our political course. We think that harmony can hardly be purchased at too high a price, unless that price involve the abnegation of principle or the sacrifice of personal honor and independence—if it does, *then* indeed it is not worth the price paid for it, even if it were not deceptive, which in the nature of things it must be.

Let us come down from the past to the present, from speculative reasonings to existing facts. Let us remember that, as is pretty nearly always the case, there were, when Congress last broke up, numbers of good Democrats in this district, who were anxious to have a District Convention; that as time rolled on and all the surrounding districts prepared to hold Conventions, this desire increased; that, perhaps originally springing from a preference to some other than the former incumbent, it grew under the stimulus of opposition and denunciation, and that at last it came to be shared in by many whose only object was to defend and uphold the right of the Democratic people to be heard.

We dislike to quote from our own columns, but may find it necessary to do so in order to present a fair view of our own position and that of a large number of Democrats who think with us, that conventions may be dispensed with when there is already such a unanimity and concentration as amounts to a nomination, but not otherwise, and further, that when any respectable number of Democrats call for a convention, that very fact indicates the existence of such a state of things as renders the holding of a convention not only expedient but necessary for healing divisions and preventing their further growth. In the *Weekly Journal*, of April 1st, we remarked:

> In regard to our own district, our position is a delicate, though not at all a doubtful one. Perhaps we can best explain it by a reference to the past. When our fellow-citizen of New Hanover County, Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, represented this district for Congress, we felt satisfied that he was the first choice of this County, we thought it unnecessary, perhaps ungracious, for his own County to take any lead in calling for a Convention, at the same time that we stood ready to respond to and acquiesce in any action that the other counties of the district might think proper to recommend and adopt—to be represented in any Convention that might be called.
>
> Now, when the incumbent is a citizen of another county, we feel that courtesy requires us to pursue a similar course—we neither recommend nor object to a Convention, but shall act in concert with the district in any course which may be deemed proper and expedient. We think this is the position of the Democratic party of this county.

That such was and is the position of New Hanover County, and that her course is perfectly consistent with that which she pursued in 1853, when Mr. Ashe, one of her own citizens was the nominee will, we think, be rendered apparent by a comparison of the resolutions adopted by the New Hanover County meeting of 1853 and 1859. We quote those having reference to the Convention:

1853.

WHEREAS, At a meeting lately held in the County of Duplin, a series of resolutions were adopted, calling for a Convention of the Democratic party of the Third Congressional District to meet at Clinton, on the first Thursday of June, to nominate a candidate for Congress,

*Resolved*, That should it be the will of the District, expressed in County meetings, that said Convention should be held, New Hanover County will most cheerfully acquiesce, and will be represented in that Convention.

1859.

*Resolved*, That we believe in the right of the Democratic People of the district to hold Conventions at any time that the holding of such Conventions may be deemed promotive of the harmony or interests of the party.

*Resolved*, That should it be deemed proper to hold a Democratic Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States, New Hanover county will be represented in such Convention; and the chairman of this meeting is hereby authorized to appoint at his leisure, two delegates from each Captain's district in the county, and three from each Captain's district in the town of Wilmington, to represent New Hanover county in such Convention, to be held at such time and place as may be designated by a majority of the counties of the district.

In presenting these last resolutions, the present writer felt that the first resolution could require no argument to commend it to a Democratic meeting, and that the second followed as its logical sequence. Both were in accordance with the course adopted by New Hanover when Mr. Ashe was the incumbent; and we were not a little surprised to find some few gentlemen voting against the last, who went very strongly for the resolutions of 1853, for we were secretary of that meeting and recollect it very well.

However, we contended, in support of the resolutions adopted in 1859, that where our fellow-Democrats in other parts of the district asked for a convention, it was courteous and proper that we should be represented in such convention, if held. We also contended that this was precisely one of the times when the holding of a convention would be promotive of harmony, because the fact was apparent that the refusal to hold one would almost certainly create dissatisfaction, since three counties had held meetings and moved in the matter, and, talk as we might, the feeling was not confined to the three referred to.

While this moderate and consistent course was pursued by us, let us turn back to the point from which we started, shortly after the adjournment of Congress, and see how far this kindness has been reciprocated by those who chose to take umbrage at such course.

In the paper already referred to, the Weekly Journal of April the 1st, we took occasion to present our views still further upon the subject of conventions in certain cases, adding, "We think if a respectable number of Democrats in any district call for a Convention, they have a right to have their wishes respected, even although they may not constitute a majority. Mere faction is of course another thing. These things do not necessarily, nor indeed at all, imply hostility to any particular person or persons. Conventions are meetings of friends, not of enemies—they are held to prevent or adjust differences, not to promote them."

We, also, in the same paper remarked that the refusal to accede to such a call would be to assert the idea of irresponsibility in the representative, and of his position being an appointment for life. We further expressed our belief that if there were any considerable amount of feeling in this district in favor of a Convention, it had its origin in considerations somewhat akin to those we have expressed in the preceding paragraph. We had been frequently asked about a Convention, and received some communications on the subject, but could not say whether there was a sufficiently strong desire for the holding of a Convention to render the holding of one necessary and proper. *That* remained to be seen. In our opinion the people, *left to their own judgment and the exercise of their own free will* alone, could decide that question.

Immediately our Fayetteville cotemporary attacked us with the utmost bitterness, accused us of lacking independence, because we chose to refer the question of Convention or no Convention to the Democratic people, where it properly belonged. It also asserted that the inception of such feeling can be traced to wire-pullers, political office-seekers, and, in a few instances, it is governed by matters of a purely personal nature. In all which the *Carolinian* was wholly mistaken, no doubt because it was misinformed.

Again, when the people of Columbus held, on the 13th April, a preliminary meeting, their action, being merely preliminary, was attacked on grounds of verbal informality. To all this, as not being a party to it, we have no desire to reply, but must regret the unfortunately excited tone of the criticism by our cotemporary of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, which in connection with its avowed intolerance of any movement indicating a desire for a Convention, and its characterization of such movements as having their inception with wire-pullers, political office-seekers and persons governed by matters of a purely personal nature, was naturally calculated to hurt the feelings of high-minded gentlemen and good Democrats,—men who had stood by the party when others faltered; who had voted for its nominees, National, State and *District*, when some in high places voted for the opponent of such nomination; and when a calm and temperate rejoinder in explanation was treated with still more marked contempt, that wound, to just and proper susceptibility, was rendered doubly aggravating.

Following upon this—upon these characterizations of all friends of a convention as a measure expedient under existing circumstances, as wire-pullers, political office seekers, etc., we find the following among the proceedings of a Democratic meeting held at Fayetteville, on the 19th ult.:

> 4*th. Resolved*, That we hereby nominate the Hon. Warren Winslow, as our candidate for Congress in this district.
>
> Jas. G. Cook, Esq., then offered the following which was unanimously adopted:
>
> 5*th. Resolved*, That we approve of the course that the Carolinian has pursued thus far in regard to the canvass, and that it meets our entire approbation.

We ask if it is not natural these gentlemen in Columbus and Bladen should feel themselves aggrieved—their respectful requests treated with disrespect—themselves stigmatised? and yet their card, dated Wilmington, is calm and dignified—most unexceptionable in its tone.

We had trusted that nothing had yet occurred to create any continued difficulty. We trust so yet; and although we cannot but think that the gentlemen from Columbus and Bladen are simply standing on their reserved rights; although we cannot but see the marked difference in tone between New Hanover in 1853 and Cumberland in 1859, we still hope that conciliatory councils may prevail, and those at least, who are conscious of right, may be prepared to accede to any and every fair means of preserving harmony. We must confess however, that we were painfully surprised to find the following in the editorial correspondence of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, addressed to that paper from Wilmington, under date of May 30, 1859:

> The Convention of Columbus and Bladen counties held here the other day, was of course a *fizzle*, and like good Democrats (?) they got miffed because they could not do what they had tried to do. You have no doubt seen the card containing *their* sentiments. The Brunswick county delegation was here, but refused to go in with the other two, from the fact that the other counties were not represented. The delegates from New Hanover were not even selected, consequently, the result was the assembling of Columbus and Bladen alone. As to the result of this matter I do not know. It could not prove very disastrous, from the fact that Bladen herself is divided respecting Mr. Winslow, and I presume that the people of Columbus will support him with the exception of the delegates—and say, eight or ten more.

Our hands were weakened, instead of strengthened, and the unfortunate feeling already excited, was necessarily embittered, not simply by the expression of an individual, but because that expression, since the meeting of the 19th at Fayetteville, must be taken as speaking the feeling of Cumberland County, the home of the incumbent. We were still more pained, because personally, we desired as we now desire, to maintain not simply relations of personal friendship, but of political co-operation with the editor of the Carolinian. We cannot but regret exceedingly that an impulsive feeling should have led the writer of the above quoted paragraph to say what must aggravate existing feelings, feelings which if the wound they create is covered over and not cured, must break out with more dangerous symptoms hereafter.

It is to be regretted that the repressive policy was adopted by the friends of Mr. Winslow. If he is really the strongest man before a Convention, as is said, then he could have nothing to fear—if not, every one will see the natural conclusion. When any difficulty even appeared to arise it would have been better to have asked for a Convention, to have insisted upon it, rather than to have denounced it.

There is still time, and it is still our duty to arrive at some friendly understanding, but to do so, we must meet each other as friends, not stigmatise each other as enemies. The day of hard words must be over, and the feelings of good Democrats must be respected.

### Virginia.

The great extent of this State and the fact that very many counties are beyond striking distance of railroad or telegraph, leaves the question of which candidate for Governor has been successful, still undecided. We were going to say which *party* has been successful, but that has never been in doubt. In all respects save that of the Gubernatorial Candidate the Democrats retain their assured supremacy. probably electing the whole thirteen members of Congress—certainly twelve out of the thirteen; a decided majority in both branches of the State Legislature; the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Board of Public works, etc. The supremacy of the Democratic party is not at all affected, still the meagre vote for Letcher is and must be mortifying to Democrats and we cannot be surprised at the disposition of the "Opposition" to do some crowing. Small favors thankfully received and larger ones in proportion. The ability to even put a scare on the Democracy of Virginia is justly regarded as "larger" and to be rejoiced over in proportion.

The telegraph will bring us, no doubt, more accurate information, enough, perhaps, to settle the matter. In Virginia cities, the excitement on street corners, hotel steps and the vicinity of bar-rooms, grows and multiplies. "I'll bet a hundred dollars that Goggin's elected," says an enthusiastic member of the Opposition. "I'll take it," says a staunch Democrat. "No, let's wait a while," saith Gogginite. If *he* hadn't asked for delay it is probable that the Democrat *would*.

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The last Fayetteville *Observer*, calls attention to the fact that Sunday last, the 29th instant, was the 28th anniversary of the terrible disaster which befel that town on the 29th May 1831, by which six hundred houses, embracing the very heart of the town, were destroyed, and the loss was estimated at a million and a half of dollars.

Business was paralized, and nearly all citizens suffered, some to a ruinous extent. Even yet the effects of that terrible visitation have hardly ceased to be felt.

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☞ The Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. See notice.

The War and the Virginia Elections have been the leading topics for some time past.

The latter will soon pass from public attention, for the battle has been fought, and it now only remains to count the killed and wounded. The victory remains with the Democracy, as was to have been expected.—But for the personal difficulties and divisions prior to the nomination of Letcher, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, we much doubt whether the Opposition would have thought it worth while to run a candidate for that office.

But relying upon Democratic divisions, they did run a gentleman named Goggin, and came nearer electing him than we could have wished to see. In fact they, or some of them, rather, flattered themselves with the idea that they *had* elected him, and the Petersburg Intelligencer of yesterday so far forgot itself as to crow and cavort, until within some half dozen lines of the bottom when it wound up by "'fessing the corn" and owning up to the painful fact that it was not all right—that there was a hitch in it—that, after all, the foolish people had gone and elected Letcher to the office of Governor, and elected Goggin to stay at home. It is a misfortune of our opposition friends to frequently find themselves thus "set back."

The war fever in Europe gets up. Italy is rising, and France is enthusiastic. Even Austria appears to have succeeded in arousing her people, and nothing but the exhausted state of her treasury can prevent her from waging a most determined and not wholly unsuccessful war with France. Germany seems desirous to keep out of the contest, and in doing so she is wise; but whether, should the contest be protracted, this course could be consistently persevered in, remains to be seen. Already the rumored alliance of France with Russia for the evident purpose of over-awing Germany and England, and enforcing their neutrality, begins to excite a restive feeling. The sentiment of German nationality so fiercely aroused in 1813 is again beginning to assert itself, and it can never be turned in any other direction than that of hostility to France.

Russia places an army of "observation" on the Eastern frontier of Austria, and tells Germany in effect, if not in so many words, "If you take any part with Austria, I, as an ally of France, will attack you," at the same time that its attitude on the Turkish frontier says to England, "If you, in any event, object to the movements of France against Austria, I will, with the assent of France, proceed to the dismemberment of Turkey; my legions, placed on a war footing, bang like a dark cloud, ready to burst on the head of that devoted 'sick man.'"

That Louis Napoleon has, in making this preparatory arrangement, displayed the most consummate skill there can be no question; neither can any one doubt that the result of this movement, if successful, will be to crush Central Europe between the two preponderating military powers at its Eastern and Western extremities, while the influence of England, as a leading power, will be completely neutralized. Again, is anybody sufficiently verdant to suppose that these two grasping powers aim simply at the regeneration and liberty of Italy, without provision for their own aggrandizement and continued preponderance?

Those who believe in any professions that Louis Napoleon may make, must possess a larger amount of faith than we can lay claim to. The man who, when he landed at Bologne in 1840, invoked all the misfortunes of earth and all the judgments of heaven upon his own head if he should ever prove faithless to republican principles, or seek to array himself in imperial robes, who when elected President after the revolution deliberately violated oaths voluntarily taken, and sealed his treachery in the blood of his fellow-citizens and secured his usurpation by transporting the noblest patriots in France to the deadly swamps of South America, is hardly a man to prefer plighted faith to personal ambition or territorial aggrandisement. It may be that most Americans sympathise with the French professions of liberty to Italy. We do not, because we distrust them and the despot and traitor by whom they are made; and, spite of his ability, Louis Napoleon is both.

P. S.—The reports by telegraph settle the matter of the Virginia Gubernatorial election.

### Hotel Change.

Yesterday our friend, AARON GAGE, Esq., closed his connection with the Carolina Hotel, which is open today under the new auspices of our friend OWEN HOLMES, Esq.

We do not know where Mr. GAGE may fix his location, but we can and do most cordially tender him our best wishes for his happiness and prosperity in whatever business he may engage. Here he has certainly been a most obliging and gentlemanly host.

The new landlord, Mr. Holmes, is no stranger to the community or to the business. As host of "Holmes' Hotel" he made for himself and his house a most enviable character, and we feel assured that in his new location he will endeavor to sustain that character, and if possible, add to it.—*Daily Journal, 1st inst.*

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☞ The Wilmington Light Infantry preceded by the Fayetteville Cornet Band, marched up to the Railroad Depot yesterday afternoon to take the cars for Weldon, there to meet the Presidential party and accompany it to Chapel Hill. The Company look remarkably well, the general and staff equally so, and the Cornet Band not only looked well, but played admirably. We trust they will have a most pleasant time.

We would gladly have gone along, but a feeling suggestive of blue pills and other pleasant condiments warned us to keep quiet and stay at home. A half-billious, half jaundiced state of the system, is a bad preparation for enjoyment. We trust, however, to receive a regular sketch of matters and things from an accomplished correspondent.—*Daily Journal, 31st inst.*

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EUROPEAN CREDITS.—Austria wants to raise seventy-five millions at 5 per cent. interest, and she offers it at 70 per cent., and hard to get it. English 3 per cents. are at 91 a 92 per cent., therefore England can get twice as much money for the same interest or annual rent as Austria. She can get fifty per cent. more than France. This is a great point.

---

☞ We were troubled yesterday afternoon by a mosquitoe. We caught him, broke one of his shin bones, and let him loose by way of warning to all other mosquitoes at all disposed to offend. We have not seen *that* mosquitoe since, nor has any other come about.

---

BONNER FOR EVER!—The indefatigable Bonner, of the New York Ledger, has engaged Paul Morphy to edit the chess department of that journal. Go it, Bonner.

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☞ HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., delivered his celebrated discourse on the Eighteenth Century, last Monday night in Washington City.

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BANK DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Yanceyville has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

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THE WHEAT CROP in this section, we are informed by observers, looks remarkably fine. Mr. Wm. R. Myers brought us some specimens of heads from fields in this vicinity, which are as full and luxuriant as any we ever saw. He says that the prospect for a good crop is cheering. There has been some complaint of the rust and fly, but as a general thing we think farmers are satisfied with their prospect of a good yield.
*Charlotte Democrat.*

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WESTERN RAILROAD.—The Bridge over Little River was tested on Thursday afternoon last, to the satisfaction of all concerned. It is a handsome and substantial piece of work—Mr. J. H. Gallaher builder. The whole cost of the bridge is about $10,000. This work completed, the track laying on the other side of the river will go on rapidly.—*Fayetteville Observer, 30th inst.*

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For the Journal.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., MAY 30TH, 1859.

*Messrs. Editors:* This place has been the scene of great excitement the past week. The annual examination of Wayne Female College came off with unusual interest and success. Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to the examination of the classes. It is only necessary to say that the pupils passed through this ordeal with great credit to themselves and their teachers.

On Wednesday night, the annual sermon was preached by Rev. Jno. S. Long, of your city. The "oldest inhabitant" affirm, "that it was the *best* sermon ever preached in Goldsboro'." "Beautiful beyond description!" exclaimed a lady as she left the Church. All were pleased, edified and delighted. Blessed are the people of Front Street in the ministrations of such a preacher.

The literary address was delivered on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock, by D. M. Carter, Esq., of Washington.—His subject was, The Character and Labors of Sidney Smith. This was a chaste, elegant and appropaiate address, delivered in a very interesting and pleasing manner. Mr. Carter undoubtedly possesses a mind of the first order; clear in his perceptions, discriminating in his analysis, apt in his illustrations, and convincing in his argument; he held his audience enchained for nearly one hour, and when he sat down, a simultaneous burst of applause arose in every part of the house.

Thursday evening was devoted to the Graduating Exercises. The following young ladies read original essays and received the honors of graduation:—Miss Sue M. Hines, of Missouri. Salutatory; Miss Frances E. Albritton, Goldsboro'; Miss Sallie A. Beasley, New Hanover; Miss D. Coor, Goldsboro'; Miss Lizzie A. Koonce, Richlands; Miss P. P. Grigg, Petersburg, Va., Valedictory.

Rev. B. F. Long, in behalf of the Trustees, made a few very appropriate remarks, and presented each one of these young ladies with a beautiful copy of the Bible. Rev. S. M. Frost, President of the College, made a few touching remarks to the class, and delivered them their diplomas.—When about to dismiss the audience, he was suddenly interrupted. Rev. B. F. Long arose, and in the name of Misses Carraway and Grigg, presented their worthy President with a beautiful Silver Goblet and Vace, as a testimonial of their regard. Mr. Frost was so overcome by this unexpected expression of attachment from his pupils, that every effort to suppress his emotion failed, and he received their present as a memento to be forever cherished.

On Thursday night, the young ladies of the College gave their annual concert. The audience which had been large through the previous exercises, now became *crowded, jammed, packed and piled up!* The young ladies all performed their pieces admirably. There were twenty-two pieces performed, some for 6, some for 8, and some even for 12 hands. The skill and accuracy with which these difficult pieces were executed, fully evinced the ability of their teachers, the great care devoted to their preparation, and their wonderful proficiency in both vocal and instrumental music. This concert was a grand and brilliant success.

We should have mentioned earlier, that at the close of Mr. Carter's address, Dr. Deems arose, and made one of his happiest efforts. He then, in behalf of the Trustees, presented Miss Mollie H. Carraway, a resident graduate, with a Gold Medal, as a testimonial of their high appreciation. Miss Carraway graduated a year ago, and has continued in the Institution, pursuing a still more extended course. She intends completing all the studies embraced in the regular course at our University.

Wayne Female College is in a very flourishing condition, and is justly entitled to its great popularity.

AMICUS.

### Democratic Meeting in Robeson.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democrats of Robeson county, on the 4th Monday in May, inst., it being County Court week, Col. Alexander McMillan was called to the chair, and W. W. Glover and John Regan were requested to act as secretaries.

After a few appropriate remarks by the chairman, explanatory of the objects of the meeting, on motion, Col. J. C. Davis, B. Freeman, Esq., D. S. Morrison, Esq., Maj. Alex. Watson, and Dr. Person, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Which committee after retiring for a short time, reported the following resolutions, viz:

*Resolved*, 1*st*. That we, the Democratic party of Robeson county, do hereby endorse the National Democratic principles generally, believing that the safety of the Union depends on a faithful adherence to the same.

*Resolved*, 2*d*. That we cordially and heartily approve of the administration of James Buchanan, and we look to the patriotic and conservative men of all sections to stand by the great Democratic party that has done so much to advance the interests of a great and free people.

*Resolved*, 3*d*. That in the person of John W. Ellis, we have a faithful and efficient public servant, knowing no party and no interest in the discharge of his duty but the interests of the good "Old North State."

*Resolved*, 4*th*. That the Hon. Warren Winslow, the late representative in Congress from this the 3rd Congressional district, has by his talent, his influence, his undivided attention to the interests of his constituents entitled himself to their confidence, and we take this opportunity of saying that we fully and heartily endorse his course.

*Resolved*, 5*th*. That as the time appointed by some of the county conventions for a general convention of the district will come off this week, it will be impossible for us to meet such convention, and therefore would give our concurrence in the action of those counties who have nominated the Hon. Warren Winslow.

The above resolutions were read, and adopted, and, on motion of Major Watson, the North Carolinian, Raleigh Standard and Wilmington Journal were requested to publish the above proceedings.

ALEX. M. McMILLAN, Ch'n.
W. W. GLOVER, }
JOHN REGAN, } Secretaries.

### The Crops.

The wheat, corn, and oat crops in Orange, Alamance, Guilford, Davidson and Forsyth are looking well and the promise at present is a good yield. The wheat is all in full head. We saw fields that were ripe, and some wheat that had been cut and shocked.

We learn that the crop of tobacco in the Caswell and Rockingham country has been considerably increased—in Caswell, it is thought, at least one-third on last year's crop. The late fine season was highly beneficial to the crops of all kinds, and was especially opportune for the tobacco planters, who were enabled to set out their plants with the best prospect of a good stand.
*Raleigh Standard.*

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PUBLIC OPINION VS. LAW.—We often hear the sentiment expressed that we are a law abiding people, and we verily believe that some people actually believe it.—We pass laws, and apparently, at least to a spectator, it would seem as if we really intended to abide by them. We hear the cry, constantly in respect to certain measures, we ought to have more laws on the matter, laws that are binding. We a law abiding people? If we examine it closely we will find that we are a law abiding people, if the law in existence happens to agree and accord with popular opinion. The law in many instances is regulated by local prejudices and and local feelings, and its enforcement, according to its spirit, would be considered a violation of the freedom of public opinion. Hence there is not a proper enforcement of the law. We are not exactly a people of a law abiding principle in its strictest sense. We are not exactly governed by the law of the land; neither are we disposed to be, but actually say what we will, by a higher law principle. Crime these days in almost every section meets not with its just deserts; suffers not the spirit of the law, for the law is controlled and regulated and meted out according to the local sentiment prevailing; in accordance with the feelings of the community in which the crime may have occurred, or may occur. In the Northern States the fugitive slave law is controlled by public opinion—it is a dead letter. In the South the laws against the slave trade are laughed at, and is also a dead letter. Murder now-a-days is punished according to the views of public opinion, not according to the law. So it is in regard to almost every matter; popular opinion is the law and controls the opinion of juries. Of what use, then, or rather what sense is there, in the making of more laws, when the laws now in existence are inoperative, not enforced, therefore cannot be said of any utility. We are disposed to believe that where there are fewer laws, and those enforced, there is less law breaking. Says an exchange: "We have repeatedly heard returned Californians declare that the only society in which they found perfect order and security, was in the diggins, where there was no *lex scriptae*, and no lawyers to mould public opinion, and save rascality from punishment; where no law was recognized but that administered by Judge Lynch."
*[Newberry Rising Sun.*

### Louis Napoleon's Military Education.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the fact that when Louis Napoleon resided in Switzerland, he studied military tactics under Gen. Defour, a soldier and commander of a high order, says that even those who called Louis Napoleon, before 1848, a crack-brained fool, always admitted that his knowledge of some branches of military science was of no mean standard.—In the few months that he was in this country, he visited West-Point, and called the attention of our officers to improvements which they might make in artillery. It is also certain that the book which exhibited the greatest ability of all his ante-imperial works, was a volume on artillery. Whether Louis Napoleon will successfully put in practice his military knowledge, is another question.

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DIFFICULTY AT WELDON.—About ten o'clock Monday morning, a difficulty occurred at Weldon, as we learn by a passenger, between Mr. Happer, of the Weldon Hotel, and Mr. Richardson, a blacksmith, originating in a misunderstanding about a gate. Richardson attacked Mr. H. with an axe, when the latter drew a revolver, and as Richardson dodged and fled, fired twice, but with no effect. So it ended.

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THE CASE OF CONROY.—It appears from information received at the Navy Department that the seaman, Michael Conroy, who leaped out of the gun-dock port while undergoing punishment on board the steamer Atlanta, of the Paraguay expedition, and was drowned in the river Parana, did so whilst intoxicated. His head had not been shaven as some newspaper reports asserts, and the confinement to which he was subjected was in punishment of disobedience to orders and disrespect to the 1st lieutenant.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## Three Days Later from Europe.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 2d, 1859—A. M.

The steamer *America*, from Liverpool with dates to the 21st ult., arrived at this port last night, bound for Boston. Her news for the associated press was expressed to Sackeville, in consequence of the refusal of the Nova Scotia Company to telegraph it in turn.

The news from the seat of war is unchanged. There had been no battle.

The Austrians had removed their head quarters to Carlasco, and had also withdrawn their forces from Vercelli, and the place is now occupied by the Allies.

An action is looked for every moment.

The Austrian ports have been blockaded by the French squadron, which had taken many merchantmen.

The news from India states that Tantia Topee, had been tried and hung.

### The Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 21st, 1859.

Cotton—Sales for the week 3,800 bales, at a decline of 1/8 a 1/4d., for the finer qualities and a still further decline for inferior.

Breadstuffs—All qualities have slightly declined.

Provisions are steady.

Consols for money closed at 91 1/4 a 91 1-2.

The money market is easier.

### Virginia Elections.

RICHMOND, VA., June 1, 1859.

Letcher's majority, as far as heard from, is upwards of 3,300. There are yet eighteen old and four new counties to hear from, which gave Wise 1,100 majority. The general impression is that Letcher is elected by upwards of 4,000 majority.

### New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 2d, 1859.

Yesterday's cotton market closed quiet, with sales of 700 bales.

Flour advanced 5 a 10 cents per bbl. Southern $7 50 a $7 75.

Wheat closed with an advancing tendency; Western white $1 90.

Corn buoyant; white 92 a 93c.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 49 a 50c. per gallon.

Rosin steady.

Rice firm.

### Vessel Found Abandoned at Sea.

BOSTON, May 30.—The schooner Sarah L. Hills, loaded with yellow pine lumber, was found abandoned at sea, and towed into Holmes' Hole, by the brig Albert Adams, from Wilmington for Boston.

### Later from Mexico—Miramon Refuses to Acknowledge the American Minister.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—We have received the following important news from Mexico:

Mr. McLane, U. S. Minister, had instructed Consul Black to demand of Miramon an explanation for the assassination by his forces of American citizens at Tacbaya. Miramon replied that his government no longer recognized Black as American consul, and as Mr. McLane had recognized the Juarez government, he, Miramon, will have no communication with him. The letter of Consul Black was consequently returned to him.

The American archieves in this city of Mexico are left in charge of the Legation of Ecuador.

### The Fillibusters in New York.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Gen. Walker and Col. Natzmer arrived here on Saturday, by the Northern Light. Col. Titus was badly beaten last night at the St. Nicholas, by Col. Anderson, Gen. Wheat, and other fillibusters.

### The Latest from Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 28.—The overland mail from Pike's Peak arrived last night, in nine days from Denver City. It brought four passengers, with a small amount of gold in their possession. Provisions were arriving at the mines.

### From Venezuela.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Advices from Maracaiba to the 8th inst. have been received. The Castle of San Carlos pronounced April 23d, and was in the possession of the insurgents for four days, when they surrendered. Four hundred and fifty revolutionists were arrested April 16th at Barcelona.

Curacoa, May 12.—Affairs in Venezuela are in a very unsettled condition. The government troops have been defeated by the insurgents at Cero, and the latter are holding that province.

### Arrival of the Steamer Northern Light.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The steamer Northern Light with 728 passengers from California, brought down by the steamer Oraziba, has arrived from Aspinwall.

The United States sloop-of-war Jamestown was at Aspinwall. The frigate Roanoke sailed on the 20th for Carthagena, having Hon. G. W. Jones on board.

There is no news by this arrival but what has been anticipated.

### Later from Fort Belknap.

ST. LOUIS, May 30.—The overland mail of the 6th, brings a letter from Fort Belknap of the 22d, reporting that Major E. Van Horn had a fight with the the Cumanches at the fork of the Arkansas river and killed forty and made thirty-six prisoners. Two soldiers were killed and Lt. Lee was wounded.

Five hundred Texans had encamped below the Brazos with the intention of attacking the Reserve Indians.

### Tastings of Punch.

Punch of course has something to say about the war and warriors. It illustrates the position of the three principles in its large picture entitled "Birds of a Feather." The double eagle of Autria is pecking at the carcass of a marked "Italy," a sinister old bird, the Imperial French Eagle, says to the Imperial Russian ditto:—"Dear Brother! Oh, let us hasten to protect the poor lamb yonder!" In another cut little Victor Emmanuel on the shoulders of Louis Napoleon squares away at Francis Joseph, who looks determined. "Come on," says Victor, "who's afraid."

"OUR CLEVER YOUNG MEN." (From Gladstone's Speech.)

"Can a clever young man, who has a cousin a peer,
And an uncle a bishop, to such snobs adhere?
Can one so knit up with the Br'ish Constitution
Mix with blackguards whose aim is, in brief, Revolution?
Can a Pitt, or a Canning (if such be in store
To rescue the State), face the Finsbury roar?
Can their delicate frame bear the brawling and knocks
That grace the contention 'twixt Peto and Cox?
No, no! Bully Bright! Think well o'er it, again,
And some snug boroughs leave for Our Clever Young Men!"

*Parlimentary Minutes.*—That idle clock at Westminster, which may well hold his hands before its face for very shame, has cost the nation the pretty little sum of £22,057. We never knew a richer illustration of the homely truth, which is always being dinned in our ears, that Time is Money!

Can a lady in low spirits who has frequent recourse to the Eau-de-Cologne bottle, be said to be sustained by *Farina*-ceous food?

*The Elect of the Million.*—Louis Napoleon only wants 500,000,000 francs, just to begin with. If France gives it to him, we shall be fairly convinced at last that "The Empire is the Pay."

*The Carlton Dictionary.*—The Derbyites have a pretty way of describing a bribe. They call it "a votive offering."

*Poor Stuff.*—Of what material is an electioneering canvass principally made? Yarns.—*Bernal Osborne (ex-member).*

*Comestic Parallels.*—Mothers-in-law, like cats, show a great attachment to the houses they inhabit, without caring much for the persons who inhabit them.

*Neopolitan Parody.*—"Murat *Pour la Patri.*"

### The Steamer Vanderbilt.

When this vessel was launched, her owner expected that she would at some future time prove herself the fastest steamer afloat. That she has now done. The quickest passage on record, previous to that just made by the *Vanderbilt*, was made by the *Baltic*, in 1856.—The time was 9 days, 16 hours and 33 minutes. The *Vanderbilt* made the passage from the *Needles* to this city in 9 days, 9 hours and 26 minutes. As the distance she sailed was greater than that sailed by the *Baltic* by 90 miles, and allowance in time for this would shorten her passage 6 hours. She made the passage in some 13 hours less than it has ever been made. Her owner has just reason to be proud of her, and her triumph is national. She has given additional proof of what our Steamers can be made to perform, and she has also given additional proof, if such were needed, of the injustice which Government has done to the steamship interest of our country.—*New York Courier.*

### Trial Trip of the Russian Frigate General Admiral.

On page 30 of the present volume of the Scientific American we gave an account of the successful launch of this splendid war frigate, built for the Russian government by our distinguished fellow-citizen, William H. Webb. We also presented an account of her dimensions, model, &c. Her capacity is about 6,000 tuns; length on spar deck 307 feet; breadth 55 feet; length over all about 325 feet, depth of spar deck 34 feet. She is pierced with 44 side ports and two stern ports on lower deck, and 30 side ports and four large ports forward, and four large ports aft on spar deck. Her armament will consist of 40 shell guns of large calibre on gun deck, and 20 long guns and two pivot guns of the largest size on her spar deck. The gun carriges are all of solid mahogany, although the contract was only for the ordinary white oak. The crew will number 800 men, and she has capacity to carry water and provisions for their sustenance sufficient for six months, in addition to which she has stowage room in her coal bunkers for 1,200 tuns of coal, and will draw not over 25 feet with everything on board for a six-month's cruise.

The engines and boilers of this vessel were manufactured at the Novelty Iron Works, in this city; and to all appearance, and so far as they have been tested, they seem to be in all respects worthy of the reputation of the builders. It must be confessed, however, that even in spite of the care of our marine engine builders, and the simplicity of the plans which have generally obtained among them, we have yet our reputation to establish in this department. We think, as a general thing, the British marine engines have proved more substantial and reliable than those made in this country. It is true that English and Scotch engineers have had more experience in this branch than our own; but we are rapidly fixing our reputation, and in respect to the case before us everything seems to be complete. There are two horizontal back-action engines, with 84-inch cylinders and 45 feet stroke; nominal horse power, 800, actual, 2,000. The propeller is Griffiths' Patent, illustrated on page 352 of Vol. XII of the Scientific American; the blade is made of brass and is 19 feet in diameter and 31 feet pitch. It is arranged on an adjustable frame, so that it can be readily lifted from the water. The propeller is driven by a line of shafting 124 feet long and seventeen inches in diameter at the journal. What is technically called the "thrust"—that is, the force of the screw against the ship—is kept off by a "collar thrust bearing" and a "parry roller bearing," arranged so that either can be used and readily unshipped. The engines proper weigh 150 tuns, the propeller 12 tuns, and brass fixtures 12 tuns. The engines are supplied with Silver's marine governor, the object of which is to prevent "racing" in a head sea, or the sudden and swift revolution of the shaft when the plunges of the ship raise the screw out of the water. This governor was illustrated on page 356 of Vol. XI of the Scientific American, and we are happy to know that its worth is beginning to be appreciated. There are six horizontal tublar boilers, provided with a telescopic smoke-pipe, which is arranged so as to be hoisted or lowered at pleasure, being readily taken out of the way of the sails or during action. It is 11 feet in diameter. There are 38 furnaces provided with Van Syckles' grate-bar (which has also been illustrated in this journal), and these furnaces have 21,000 square feet of fire surface and 700 square feet of grate surface. The fire room floor is 70 feet long by 10 feet wide, and we were much pleased to notice that it is well ventilated. Our sympathy has often been stirred for the fireman pent up in his suffocating and uncomfortable quarters.

A very important feature in connection with the construction of this ship is the admirable system of ventilation recommended by Dr. D. B. Reid, of Edinburgh. The ventilating apparatus consists essentially of two pipes, each about 300 feet long and two feet in diameter, which command the whole ship. These have communication with the sleeping berths, the cabins, the hold, and every place where ventilation is required. This is the largest ship on which Dr. Reid's plan has been applied, although it has been adopted on several British vessels. The currents of air are produced by the aid of a donkey engine having a boiler of its own; this engine also drives two steam pumps, which pump out bilge water, supply water to six main boilers, and can be made to perform efficient service in case of fire.

The trial trip of this splendid specimen of naval architecture

From the N. Y. Times of May 25th.

**Presentation to Paul Morphy.**

The presentation to Mr. Morphy by the N. Y. Chess Club, of the pearl board, the gold and silver men, and the watch, takes place this evening, in the University Hall. The presentation of the silver laurel wreath by the Union Chess Club, will be made to-morrow evening, at the hotel, corner of Broadway and Eighth street.—The following is a description of the articles to be presented this evening :—

The Chess-men, which are the conspicuous objects of the "Morphy Testimonial," are of the purest gold and silver, and—with the exception of their cornelian pedestals—of those materials alone. In design and execution, as well as in intrinsic value, the set is, so far as we are informed, unequaled—the celebrated establishment in the possession of Queen Victoria, though of similar design, being of inferior proportions. The connoisseur will especially remark the exquisite details of the artist's conception. As Chess is a royal game, the pieces in this superb set are appropriately modeled after a study of one of the grandest historic episodes—the contest between Christianity and Barbarism. "The Reds," or the gold pieces, are highly-finished statuettes, indicating the components of an imperial array in the days when Kings and Queens went forth with their armies, and Bishops, exchanging mitre and crosier for battle-axe and sword, transferred the war of proselytism from the sanctuary to the field. "The Whites," or the silver pieces, in happy contrast, represent the Northern horde which disputed the domination of Theodosius, or, at a later period, for a while withstood the march of Clovis and Clothilde.

In detail, the pieces are as follows : The Gold King is a statuette, four inches in height, and weighing three ounces, royal robes gracefully falling over his armor, the Imperial globe upon his martially defended head, the crown and sceptre at his feet, by his side an elegant shield, and in his right hand the sword of Empire. The Queen, arrayed in character, is of proportions slightly inferior to those of her Lord. The Bishops, in the full panoply of warriors, three and a half inches in height, stand perceptibly inclined forward, grasping drawn swords with blades advanced, and are spirited illustrations of the fierce Prelates who anticipated the Higher Law conflicts of the pulpit and press, by cut-and-thrust argumentation hand-to-hand. The Knights on both sides, are admirably sculptured chargers, prancing nearly upright, and ruby-eyed. In the Rooks, or Castles, the artist has adopted the Chinese design, and flanked the rear lines by stately Elephants, each bearing an Eastern howdah, upon which an elegantly wrought Eagle is spreading his pinions, as if to pounce upon his prey. The eyes of both bird and beast are brilliant rubies.—The finish of this piece is especially admirable, the artist having achieved a manifest triumph in the contrast which his fine *chasing* has effected between the coarse hide of the elephant and the tiger-skin mantle of the howdah. This elaborate piece is three and three-quarter inches in height, and weighs eighty gold dollars, or—more appreciably—five ounces.

The Silver King is a happy counterpart to his Golden adversary. As a leader of the Barbarians, his covering is of bull's hide, and only distinguished from that of his followers by the finer dressing it has received. Disputing the Empire with the leader of the opposing host, he, too, wears an Imperial globe upon which rests those emblematic wings with which the Norsemen and the Goths adorn their helmets. The royal emblems lie at his feet, while on his left arm depends a shield inscribed with the defiant motto—*Liberty*—and in his right hand he grasps a warlike brand. His Queen is arrayed in proper character. The Bishops wear winged helmets, and draw swords considerably longer than the Roman falchions of their Christian adversaries, their panoply otherwise according with that of their posts. In proportion and weight, these pieces correspond with those of the other side.

The Gold Pawns are statuettes, two and a half inches in height, weighing two ounces. In this piece the artist has elaborated the roman soldier—the hemlet, buckler, and straight double-edged sword being exact copies of those borne by a man-at-arms of the Western Empire. The Silver Pawn is similar in proportion, and a corresponding exact sculpture of the old Visigoth, wearing upon his body the hide and upon his head the horns which he has torn from the wild bull of the Germanian forest. His single weapon is a huge and knotty club, promising a rough encounter for the short blade of his adversary.

The pedestal of each piece is polished Cornelian—for the pawns a circle of one inch in diameter—for the leading pieces, an oval one inch and a half in diameter.—The value of material worked up amounts to nearly $800, and the entire cost of material and labor is but *little less than $1,500*. In the elaborate finish of the historic study, the statuesque proportion, and the exquisite mechanical execution of each piece, the resources of art have contributed most liberally for the honor of genius.

The Board upon which the Gold and Silver Chessmen are to stand, likewise manufactured by Tiffany & Co., is a square of twenty-six inches. The body of the board is of Rosewood, the squares being of Ebony and choice Mother of Pearl. A slightly raised edge, ornamented by a single delicate line of inlaid Silver, surrounds the Board. Just within this edge another similarly fine line, and a third more heavy from an agreeable contrast with the rich color of the wood. Three inches from the edge, four tournament lances, in silver, inclose the chequered field—a square of twenty inches. In each exterior angle formed by the overlapping of the lances, encircled by a laurel wreath of Gold, exquisitely inlaid, are the letters P. M., in decorated cypher. Midway of the Board, from which Mr. Morphy is supposed to play, an inlaid oval plate of Silver, surrounded by a trophy composed of the standards of those nations whose subjects have been obliged to recognize the sovereignty of a Republican Champion, bears the subjoined inscription :

TO
PAUL MORPHY,
A RECOGNITION OF HIS GENIUS AND A TOKEN OF REGARD
FROM HIS FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS
IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN,
New York, 1859.

Surmounting this plate is a laurel crown in silver, and beneath it a riband of the same metal is inscribed with :

*"Prælus ex sanguinatis facile princeps."*

In the opposite border another plate, oval, in inlaid silver, and edged by a trophy of lances, battle-axes, spears, and pieces of armor, incloses an engraved Sphynx, around which are grouped the names of the Committee of Presentation.

Similarly situated, in the left hand border, a third silver plate, circular, supported by Sphynxes, ornamented with the armorial bearings of the City of New York.—In the opposite border a fourth plate, of the same metal, emblematically delineates the Pyramids, three in number, likewise supported by Sphynxes. The centre pyramid, in sections, commemorates the Chess Champions of all ages, that of the last and greatest filling the apex, as follows :

MORPHY.
LABOURDONNAIS. M'DONNELL.
LOPEZ. PHILLIDOR. SALVIO.
VON DERLASI. HANSTEIN. ANDERSSEN. BILGUER.
LOWENTHAL. SZEN. PTEOFF. KIESERITSKY. LANGE.

The Board is so paneled and dovetailed in construction, that no influence of climate or position can possibly affect the integrity of the squares. As a specimen of workmanship, in addition to the felicity of its design, the fact that the most skillful artisans consumed six weeks in its manufacture, and another week in polishing it, is pertinent proof of its superlative excellence. Its cost is not far from $300.

Besides the Chess-men and Board, there is a case of Rosewood, fitted with artistically shaped, velvet-lined niches, for the reception of the set when not in use.

The watch to be presented was manufactured by the American Watch Company, and is a very fine specimen. The Stem or Pendant is exquisitely carved, so as to represent a King's Crown. It is sat round with brilliants, with another large diamond at its top, which answers for a push-piece by which to open the watch. Upon one lid the United States coat of arms is richly carved in relief, and on the other lid, also in relief, the monogram :

P. M.

Instead of the usual Roman numerals on the dial, the hours are represented by the various pieces of chess, finely done in red and black—the Black King standing at twelve, and the Red King at six, the Queens at one and eleven, Bishops at two and ten, Knights at three and nine, Castles at four and eight, and Pawns at five and seven. The cap is engraved with the following inscription :

TO PAUL MORPHY :
FROM THE TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE OF THE NEW YORK CHESS CLUB, AS THEIR TRIBUTE TO HIS GENIUS AND WORTH.
New York, May, 1859.

The chessmen and board will be presented by John Van Buren, and the watch by W. J. A. Fuller.

The match between Messrs. Morphy and Perrin has been concluded, Mr. Morphy being the winner of every game played except one, which ended in a draw.

A San Francisco letter says—"Barry and Patten, the well known and *spirited* caterers to the public thirst, have failed—gone the way of many before them. The most distinguished lawyers of California have plead at their bar—very successfully—frequently obtaining such a verdict as to fairly stagger them.

THE USE OF LOSSES.—When Dogberry was enumerating his good qualities to the follower of Don John, for which he thought he should be 'suspected,' the penultimate round in his ladder of self-laudation was,' and a fellow that hath had losses."

There of a truth did Shakspeare speak in the queer Constable of Messina. More than to be wise, or an officer ; more than to be good looking and know the law and be rich, was it to 'be a fellow that hath had losses;' it was next to possessing 'two gowns, and everything handsome about him.'

The 'better days' that every beggar testifies he has seen, are never found in the Almanac ; they cost Time just nothing at all. But like losses, they are the best kind of property imaginable. Nobody covets them ; nobody steals them ; indeed your neighbor rather rejoices than otherwise, since if you did not have them, possibly he might that the apportionment is settled.—Losses are not taxed ; it costs you nothing to keep them, so you make more out of your losses than you could out of your gains ; for you get sympathy instead of hatred, and your losses take care of themselves. But the chief use of losses is to afford target practice for ill-humor, and thus save your friends from transfixion. When anything goes wrong, rail away at your losses, and if the rail should go over into a wail, it will be all the better, for the 'w' will double your losses, upon the principle that everything looms up in a mist.

People who have no losses to bless themselves with, should keep a cat, to be kicked, whenever they feel an inclination to that sort of exercise, and many a man has saved a friend, by keeping something that he can abuse when he feels like Nero or the Devil.—*Chicago Journal.*

**A King Goes a Sogering.**

Malakoff, the interesting Paris correspondent of the New York Times thus speaks of Napoleon's departure from Paris : "Never before in his life, however, did Louis Napoleon see such a day as this. From the Tuileries to the railway station beyond the Bastile was one dense mass of human beings, and from different points on the route I hear the same report ; not a man or woman on the whole route but shouted over and over again with frenzy, "*Vive l' Empereur !*. The militaty could not restrain the people, who precipitated themselves against the horses and the carriage, waving their hats up to his Majesty's face and shouting like madmen. At the station the *cortege* was arrested for some minutes by the crowd, which was so dense as to prevent all further progress. The whole city was out to greet him and wish him and the French army success."

He also states that "it has also been announced that not a single newspaper correspondent will be permitted to enter the allied camps. By exception, M. Emile Augier, Member of the French Academy, has obtained the permission to join the *personnel* of Prince Napoleon—but not by any means in the capacity of a journalist. The Emperor will take with him, to be placed under the charge of Marshal Vailant, a printing service from the government office, which will furnish the bulletins which he may think proper to give to the public."

LAND SPECULATIONS AT THE WEST.—A native of Massachusetts, 13 years ago, sold a lot in St. Louis, Mo., for $1,500. To-day, it having become a business centre, it cannot be bought for $40,000. Another gentleman went to Kansas in 1854, taking with him $7000. The property he has acquired there from his nucleus is now worth $200,000. Property in Leavenworth which sold in 1855 for $3,000 or 4,000, is now worth $15,000. The same is the case in St. Joseph, Kansas City, Lawrence and other prominent points. Men in these places have become wealthy, not from any superior sagacity, but from having invested a little money in the early history of the Territory. In 1856 an Ohio gentleman paid $100 per acre for a tract of land adjoining Leavenworth, and within six months got an advance of $1,000 per acre. But a change has taken place. In 1858 paper cities sprang up in great abundance. Shares in them sold readily at from $300 to $1,800. In one of them, a lot 25 by 150 sold for $1,000. They would not any of them now bring $40 per lot. A great deal of Eastern capital was sunk in these embryotic cities.


SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
NEVER DEBILITATES.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS,
CURES BOWELL COMPLAINTS,
CURES DYSPEPSIA,
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES CHRONIC DIORRHŒA,
CURES COSTIVENESS.
☞See advertisement in another column.
May 26, 1859 39-2m

THE SELLING QUALITIES OF BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

QUEBEC, CANADA, June 20, 1854.
We have no doubt it will sell well here. Send us 1 gross.
JOHN MUSSON & CO.

MONTREAL, CANADA, July 1, 1854.
Send us 2 gross Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. We want a medicine of this kind in our market.
JOHN BIRKS & CO., *Medical Hall.*

SAINT PAUL, Minnesota.
There is quite a ready sale here for your Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. WM. H. WOLFF,
per H. B. PEARSON.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA., Dec. 25, 1856.
Send me 3 dozen more Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. I will remit on receipt of same. J. R. PATTON.

LEWISTOWN, PA., Dec. 24, 1856.
Send me 6 dozen Bœrhave's Holland Bitters per R. R.—Will remit, less discount. CHARLES RITTY.

WELLSBURG, VA., Nov. 1, 1856.
Send me another box, 3 dozen, Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. It is taking the lead here of all other Bitters.
WM. H. KIRKER.

YORK, PA., Feb. 4, 1857.
Please send us, per express, 6 dozen Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. We are entirely out. C. A. MORRIS & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 29, 1857.
We have a great many calls for your Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, and would like to have the agency.
WM. SPRINGER & BRO.
See advertisement. [May 31, 1859.—227&40-1w.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country ; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.
May 6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms :

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety ; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Bolsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.
March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

☞ WE are authorized and requested to announce Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland county, as a candidate for re-election to represent this, the third district of North Carolina, in the next Congress of the United States, subject to the action of a Democratic District Convention, should the party of the district deem it proper to call one.
March 9th, 1859

Ten thousand deaths,
But not a single tear.

Very important to gardeners and housekeepers. There is not a garden but can be preserved from the ravages of insects, or a house that cannot be cleansed of all vermin pests, by Lyon's Magnetic Powder. One dollar invested will save fifty in profit and pleasure. It is the powdered leaf of a plant, discovered by E. LYON, a French Botanist, in the interior of Asia. It kills all garden worms, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, ticks, fleas, moths, &c. It is entirely *free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. The governments and societies of Europe have liberally rewarded Mr. LYON. It can be ordered through any merchant.

'Tis Powder kills all insects in a trice
While Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cents ; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
June 2, 1859.—40-2w.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—perhaps no article in the history of the *Materia Medica*, ever acquired the same patronage, was subject to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panecea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, or Eruptions on Man or Beast. It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue, that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it ; and from some remarkable cures of *Chronic and Distorted Rheumatic cases* it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the age. No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house. *Beware imitations.*

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
June 2, 1859. 40-2w


MARRIED,

In Clinton, at the residence of Alfred Johnson, Esq., PETER CROW, of Fayetteville, to Mrs. JULIA A. ROBINSON, of Durham, Conn.

DIED.

In this town, on the 1st inst., CHARLES HAIGH, only child of Wm. H. and Alice Lippitt, aged one year and seven months.

MAGNOLIA, DUPLIN COUNTY, MAY 31, 1859.

Departed this transitory and vain world, in Duplin county, near Stewart's Creek, on the 18th inst., Mr. JOHN POLLOCK, who was born (what is known by the Grove) in said county of Duplin, the 26th June, 1780, consequently he was near 79 years old. On the 23d of March, 1813, he married to Mary Edens, of New Hanover county, and sister of the late excentric and industrious Robert Edens, of Wilmington, known more familiary by the name of Bob. Mr. Pollock, the subject of this notice, was married in Duplin, by that venerable and well known minister, old Parson Stanford.—He leaves four children, one son and three daughters, who are a credit to any county. His venerable widow, who survives him, is 71 years old, and is in extreme bad health. At the age of fifteen years, Mr. Pollock was a bound boy to the late William Hurst as a carpenter. He served him till he arrived at the age of 21 years with industry, honesty and fidelity. After his apprenticeship expired, he then commenced the carpenter's business for himself, of which trade he pursued with perseverance and industry for upwards of 50 years. I never heard of John Pollock having one enemy in my life. Loved, honored and lamented as the best, the kindest and most affectionate of parents, his memory shall live in the hearts of his children, until they meet again in another, and, we trust, far better world.

I wish it was in my power to add something more permanent to his name than the passing notice of tribute of respect and gratitude. This we say to his distant friends that he has left behind not one regret, spot or stain ; all was well. His children and friends may well say :

There is a calm about the dead :
It binds me to the Tomb,
And to their memories who sleep
Long years in dust and gloom.

I love the living, and I love,
When youth and bloom have fled,
And, 'tis affliction deep and strong
I cherish for the dead. V.

At Wrightsville Sound, on the 23rd May, JOHN W. CONAWAY, son of William and Lunea Conaway, aged 10 years.


NOTICE.

THE FUNERAL SERMON of Mr. H. R SHAW, deceased, will be preached at Jacksonville, N. C., on the third Sunday in June, 1859, by Rev. G. M. Gibbs.
W. T. BANNERMAN.
June 3d, 1859 40-tf
The Cincinnati Enquirer is requested to publish the above.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Duplin County, on Friday 27th of May, two negro men, HENRY and NORRIS, who say they were hired by Elisha Lee of Columbus County to work turpentine. The owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges or they will be dealt with according to law.
PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.
June 3d, 1859 40-tf

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY

"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant ; it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL

Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.

If you are not satisfied, *try it*. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.
Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

DIVIDEND NO. 7. BANK OF WILMINGTON
HAS DECLARED A DIVIDEND of 4 per cent., payable on the 10th inst. S. JEWETT, Cashier.
June 1st, 1859. 228-1w—40-2t

NORTH CAROLINA BACON.—Just in store, 2,000 lbs. North Carolina BACON—hog round, a prime article.—For sale by T. C. CRAFT.
June 2d, 1859.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!—By Express to-day at KELLEY'S New Book Store :
Rowlett's Interest Table.
Lippincott's Gazettere of the World.
Amelia's Poems.
Poems of Elizabeth B. Browning.
Kay's History of Christianity in India. June 2.

CANDY.
10 BOXES ASSORTED AND FRESH, for sale by
May 31st. ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
*EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.*
What! Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shrivelled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge. The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg :*

NEW YORK, April 19, 1859.

Dr. WOOD :—
*Dear Sir* :—Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color ; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.
I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.
"Drych a'r Gwyliedydct."
Welsh Newspaper office, 13 Nassau st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD :—*Dear Sir*,—Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to a dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair. CHARLES CARDEW.
NEW YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD : With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers which were almost white have gradually grown dark ; and I now feel confident that a few more applications will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely. J. G. KILBY.

PROF. WOOD—About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray ; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many Remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications fastened my hair firmly. It began to fill up, grow out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all. J. D. HOES.
Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1857.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of 3 sizes, viz : medium and small : the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle ; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for dwo dollars per bottle ; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.
May 5th, 1859 205&36-3m


## Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BEESWAX, ℔ lb. | 28 @ | 30 | |
| BEEF CATTLE, | | | |
| ℔ 100 lbs. | 5 50 @ | 6 00 | |
| BRICKS, ℔ M. | 6 00 @ | 12 00 | |
| BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, | | | |
| 2nd hand | 1 50 @ | 1 90 | |
| New | 0 00 @ | 2 00 | |
| CANDLES, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Tallow | 16 @ | 18 | |
| Adamantine | 23 @ | 26 | |
| Sperm | 35 @ | 50 | |
| COFFEE, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Java | 18 @ | 20 | |
| Laguayra | 12½@ | 13½ | |
| Rio | 11½@ | 13 | |
| St. Domingo | 11 @ | 12 | |
| COTTON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| ord. to mid'g | 10 @ | 10½ | |
| strict mid'g | 00 @ | 10½ | |
| good mid'g | 10½@ | 11 | |
| COTTON BAGGING, | | | |
| ℔ yard | 16 @ | 17 | |
| Rope, ℔ lb | 8 @ | 10 | |
| CORN MEAL, | | | |
| ℔ bushel | 1 15 @ | 1 20 | |
| DOMESTICS, | | | |
| Sheeting, ℔ yd. | 8 @ | 9 | |
| Yarn, ℔ lb. | 19½@ | 20 | |
| EGGS, ℔ doz. | 15 @ | 16 | |
| FEATHERS, ℔ lb. | 50 @ | 55 | |
| FISH, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Mullets | 6 00 @ | 6 50 | |
| Mac'rel, No. 1 | 16 00@ | 18 00 | |
| do. No. 2 | 13 00 @ | 14 00 | |
| do. No. 3 | 9 50 @ | 10 00 | |
| Herrings, Fast | 3 00 @ | 4 00 | |
| Dry Cod, | | | |
| ℔ cwt | 4 00 @ | 6 50 | |
| FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., | | | |
| Family | 0 00 @ | 7 50 | |
| Superfine | 0 00 @ | 7 25 | |
| Fine | 0 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| Cross | 0 00 @ | 6 75 | |
| GLUE, ℔ lb. | 15 @ | 20 | |
| GUNNY BAGS, | 10 @ | 18 | |
| GUANO, Peruvian, | | | |
| Under 1 ton, ℔ lb. | | 3¼ | |
| 1 ton and under 5, per ton, | 62 50 | | |
| 5 tons and over, " | 60 00 | | |
| LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl. | 1 50 | | |
| Per ton, | 10 00 | | |
| GRAIN, ℔ bushel, | | | |
| Corn | 1 00 @ | 1 05 | |
| Oats | 57½@ | 60 | |
| Pease, Cow | 90 @ | 95 | |
| Do. B. Eye | 1 10 @ | 1 15 | |
| Wheat, red | 0 00 @ | 1 50 | |
| do. white | 0 00 @ | 1 75 | |
| Rice, rough | 00 @ | 00 | |
| do., clean, | | | |
| ℔ lb. | 4¼@ | 5 | |
| HIDES, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Green | 0 @ | 6 | |
| Dry | 7 @ | 8 | |
| HAY, ℔ 100 lbs. | | | |
| Eastern | 90 @ | 1 00 | |
| N. River | 80 @ | 90 | |
| IRON, ℔ lb. | | | |
| English, ass'd. | 4½@ | 00 | |
| American, ref. | 3½@ | 00 | |
| do. sheer | 0 @ | 00 | |
| do. hoop, ton | 90 00@ | 95 00 | |
| Swede | 5½@ | 00 | |
| LIME, ℔ bbl. | 70 @ | 75 | |
| do. fm store | 1 00 @ | 1 10 | |
| LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.) | | | |
| Fl'r Boards | 00 00 @ | 12 50 | |
| Wide do | 0 00 @ | 9 00 | |
| Scantling | 0 00 @ | 7 00 | |
| (Steam Sawed.) | | | |
| Floor Boards, rough | 15 00 @ | 16 00 | |
| planed | 18 00 @ | 19 00 | |
| clear | 25 00 @ | 30 00 | |
| Wide boards | 14 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| Scantling | 12 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| Ship Stuff, rough edge | 0 00 @ | 13 00 | |
| re-sawed | 0 00 @ | 15 00 | |
| MOLASSES, ℔ gallon. | | | |
| Cuba, Hhds | 26 @ | 28 | |
| do. Bbls. | 28 @ | 30 | |
| N. Orleans | 42 @ | 45 | |
| LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.) | | | |
| Whiskey | 33 @ | 35 | |
| N. E. Rum | 45 @ | 50 | |
| Gin | 40 @ | 45 | |
| Brandy | 40 @ | 45 | |
| do. Apple | 65 @ | 1 00 | |
| do. Peach | 1 00@ | 1 25 | |
| NAVAL STORES, | | | |
| Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs., | | | |
| New Virgin | 0 00 @ | 3 50 | |
| Yellow dip | 0 00 @ | 3 00 | |
| Hard | 0 00 @ | 1 75 | |
| Tar, ℔ bbl. | 0 00 @ | 1 90 | |
| do. in order | 0 00 @ | 2 00 | |
| Pitch do. | 0 00 @ | 1 50 | |
| Rosin, Pale, 4 00 | @ | 5 00 | |
| do. No. 1, 1 75 | @ | 4 00 | |
| do. No. 2, 1 35 | @ | 1 50 | |
| do. No. 3, 1 30 | @ | 0 00 | |
| Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon | 00 @ | 42 | |
| Varnish, ℔ gal. | 26 @ | 30 | |
| NAILS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Cut | 4¼@ | 4½ | |
| Wrought | 10 @ | 12½ | |
| OILS, ℔ gallon, | | | |
| Sperm | 2 00 @ | 2 25 | |
| Linseed, raw | 1 15 @ | 1 20 | |
| do. boiled | 1 15 @ | 1 25 | |
| PEA NUTS, bush. | 1 10@ | 1 30 | |
| POTATOES, | | | |
| Sweet, ℔ bush. | 80 @ | 90 | |
| Irish, do. | 0 00 @ | 1 50 | |
| do. ℔ bbl. | 1 50 @ | 1 75 | |
| PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., | | | |
| N. C. Bacon, | | | |
| Hams | 12½@ | 13 | |
| Middlings | 11 @ | 11½ | |
| Shoulders | 10½@ | 11 | |
| Hog round | 12 @ | 12½ | |
| Western Bacon, | | | |
| Middlings | 10½@ | 11 | |
| Shoulders | 8½@ | 9 | |
| N. C. Lard | 12 @ | 12½ | |
| West'n do | 00 @ | 12 | |
| Butter | 23 @ | 27 | |
| Cheese | 10½@ | 11 | |
| PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., | | | |
| City Mess | 20 50 @ | 21 00 | |
| Clear do | 19 00 @ | 19 50 | |
| Butt | 18 00 @ | 18 50 | |
| Beef, Mess | 00 00 @ | 16 00 | |
| do. Fulton Market | 19 00 @ | 20 00 | |
| POULTRY, | | | |
| Chickens, live | 20 @ | 35 | |
| do. dead | 00 @ | 00 | |
| Turkeys, live | 75 @ | 1 00 | |
| do. dead, ℔ lb. | 00 @ | 00 | |
| SHEEP, ℔ head, | | | |
| Lambs | 1 75 @ | 2 25 | |
| Mutton | 1 75 @ | 2 25 | |
| SALT, | | | |
| Alum, ℔ bush. | 16 @ | 20 | |
| Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo | 75 @ | 77½ | |
| do. fm store | 90 @ | 95 | |
| fine | 1 75 @ | 2 00 | |
| SUGAR, ℔ lb. | | | |
| Porto Rico | 8½@ | 9 | |
| New Orleans | 7½@ | 8½ | |
| Muscovado | 8 @ | 9 | |
| Loaf & crush'd | 11 @ | 12 | |
| C. Yellow | 9½@ | 10 | |
| Granulated | 10½@ | 11½ | |
| SOAP, ℔ lb. | 5 @ | 7½ | |
| SHINGLES, ℔ M., | | | |
| Contract | 3 50 @ | 4 50 | |
| Common | 1 75 @ | 2 25 | |
| STAVES, ℔ M., | | | |
| W. O. Bbl. | 16 00 @ | 18 00 | |
| R. O. Hhd. | 12 50 @ | 20 00 | |
| Ash Head'g | 8 50 @ | 12 00 | |
| TIMBER, ℔ M., | | | |
| Shipping | 0 00 @ | 0 00 | |
| Mill, prime | 7 50 @ | 8 50 | |
| do. inferior to ordinary | 5 00 @ | 6 00 | |
| TALLOW, ℔ lb. | 10 @ | 12 | |
| TOBACCO, ℔ lb., | | | |
| Common | 18 @ | 20 | |
| Medium | 25 @ | 30 | |
| Fine | 45 @ | 50 | |
| WOOL, ℔ lb. | 17 @ | 20 | |

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS :

| | On deck. | Under deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO NEW YORK. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | $ 00 | $ 35 @ 40 |
| Rosin do. | 00 | 30 @ 35 |
| Spirits Turpentine do. | 00 | 50 @ 55 |
| Flour do. | 00 | 30 @ 35 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross | 00 | @ 12½ |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 0 00 @ 1 00 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ foot | 00 | 0 @ 7 |
| Flaxseed, ℔ bushel | 00 | 8 @ 10 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 00 | 5 @ 0 |
| Wheat, ℔ bushel | 00 | 00 @ 8 |
| Lumber, ℔ M. | 0 00@ | 5 00 5 00 @ 6 00 |
| TO PHILADELPHIA. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 35 |
| Rosin " | 00 | 00 @ 30 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | 00 @ 55 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 0 | 00 @ 6 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 0 00 @ 1 00 |
| Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot | 0 | 0 @ 6 |
| Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. | 0 | 00 @ 10 |
| Lumber, ℔ M., as to size, | 0 00@ | 0 00 5 00 @ 6 00 |
| TO BOSTON. | | |
| Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl. | 00 | 00 @ 40 |
| Rosin " | 00 | 35 @ 40 |
| Spirits Turpentine " | 00 | 00 @ 60 |
| Cotton, ℔ bale | 0 00 | 0 00 @ 1 25 |
| Ground Peas, ℔ bushel | 00 | 00 @ 8 |
| Rough Rice, ℔ bushel | 0 | 00 @ 9 |
| Lumber, ℔ M. | 0 00

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MAY 30, 1859.


### The Virginia Elections.

These elections took place on Thursday. The returns are beginning to come in. They show two things: First, that it is next to an impossibility to defeat the Democrats in Virginia; and second, that the Democrats themselves, by their own imprudent course and personal divisions, have come about as near doing that next to impossible thing as any friend of the party could wish, *and a good deal nearer.*

We have watched the canvass in Virginia since the nomination of Mr. Letcher by the Democratic Convention. We had watched the preliminary canvass antecedent to the assembling of that Convention, and we can say in all sincerity, that Mr. Letcher was attacked with as much, if not more, bitterness by the opponents of his nomination in his own party, as he has been since by the opponents of his election belonging to the other party. The written word remains, and its influence remains. It is, therefore, inexcusable for any partizan to allow his personal predilections to carry him so far before a nomination, as to render his support of a probable nominee ungracious, and his advocacy ineffectual. The Opposition had an armory provided and ready for use. They had only to turn to the columns of the Richmond *Enquirer* and other anti-Letcher papers. True, the arguments there advanced might not be conclusive, or even strong, but they came with the *prestige* of Democratic endorsement.

The Democrats of Virginia are, or ought to be, able to take care of themselves. If they are not they at least would be little apt to profit by or thank outsiders for any interference. We may, however, be permitted to derive some lessons from the experience of our neighbors, and thus be enabled to avoid the rock upon which they came near splitting. We can see the foolishness of making the will of the party secondary to personal issues in reference to men. We can see how, in Virginia, this will was attempted to be forestalled before the Convention met—how men and organs irretrievably committed themselves for or against men in advance of the decision of the party—how ill feelings crept in that could not be eradicated—how a storm was raised that could not be quelled.

This must be avoided in North Carolina, wherever there is the least prospect of a storm. Mutual forbearance and moderation must be the rule of conduct, and this must be combined with deference to the will of the people of the party, and an abnegation of all merely selfish considerations founded upon men.

*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

### Virginia Elections.

It would appear from the returns, that the Opposition has generally gained in the Southern and Southwestern part of the State, but that the Democrats have made gains in other parts, though probably not sufficient to counterbalance their losses.

The aggregate vote is, no doubt, much smaller than it was in the contest between Wise and Flournoy in 1855. The Congressional delegation will stand nearly as it did in the last Congress. Boteler, Opposition, is said to have defeated Faulkner, Democratic incumbent, in one of the districts. The contest was very close the time before. Boteler, if elected, will be the "lone star" of his party from Virginia. This will probably be the only substantial change.

There are 151 counties in Virginia, and some of them very hard to hear from—fully as hard as any in North Carolina, while there are more of them. Letcher's majority will probably be from four thousand to eight thousand.

The opposition have carried their ticket in Petersburg, which is generally a Democratic city. This is unfortunate, not that it will put the Democratic ascendency in the Legislature in jeopardy, but because it may hereafter be felt in contests for officers elected by general ticket.

P. S.—It will be seen from our telegraphic advices that the contest is very close, and that if Letcher be elected at all it is by a very small majority. We take it as probable that Letcher is elected. The fact is that the Democratic vote has not been brought out, owing to causes to which we referred sometime ago.

### Chapel Hill.

All the world is off for the Commencement, and the rest of mankind will follow this afternoon. The President of the United States will arrive there on Wednesday accompanied by Hon. Jacob Thompson and other prominent gentlemen. Various organized bodies will be there, both civil and military—among the last will be the Wilmington Light Infantry and the Oak City Guards of Raleigh.

There will be much beauty, a good deal of fashion, bright eyes and expansive crinoline. In fact, there will be a general reunion of the people of the State who can spare the time and the money, and who feel like going. "Everybody" is a phrase which must not be understood literally, for we frequently hear of what "everybody" says and everybody does, when we know a good many very worthy people that neither say nor do as "everybody" is represented as saying and doing. Therefore it may fairly be promised that although "everybody" is going to Commencement, some few thousands of people will still be left in Wilmingtion, for whose consolation, amusement, and information, we propose to publish a paper this week, otherwise, we might as well suspend and go on a frolic.

### The Execution.

FRIDAY, May 27th, 1859.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A. M.—The military procession, with the condemned man in the centre, has just passed our office on its way to the place of execution. At or or about 12 o'clock, the scene will have closed upon SAMUEL SIMMONS.

We have seen this thing twice before, and each time it has struck us more painfully than at first. We would gladly never see it again. There is, however, a strange fascination that draws men and women, too, to the contemplation of such affairs.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.—Persons are returning from the scene of execution. We learn that after engaging in devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. A. PAUL REPITON, the prisoner mounted the scaffold about half-past eleven o'clock. He made a short address, not exceeding two minutes, in which he acknowledged fully his guilt and the justness of the sentence under which he suffered. It was murder, premeditated and wicked. He begged all to take warning from him.

He expressed a firm trust in God and in His Salvation.

After the drop had fallen, a very few convulsive twitchings of the limbs alone gave token of vitality; then all was still.

The deportment of the prisoner throughout, was calm and resigned, firm but penitent.

The whole matter was conducted in the decorous manner that marked the executions here last year.

☞ We learn that last night, about twelve o'clock, an attempt was made to break into the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, corner Walnut and Second streets.

The burglar, or supposed burglar, was on the roof of the front piazza, and had apparently broken out two panes of glass from a window, and was attempting to take out the sash, when the noise aroused a negro woman, who gave the alarm, when the person fled. The negro says that the man was white, and well dressed.

We learn further that Mr. LONG and family were out of town.—*Daily Journal, 27th inst.*

☞ Queen Victoria was forty years old on Tuesday last, and *looked* it. She is a grandmother and jealous of her handsome husband.

### The First District.

The contest in the above district will be a renewal or continuation of that carried on two years ago, the antagonists being the same, and the grounds but slightly changed even in appearance.

Mr. Smith, Dr. Shaw's former competitor, has been nominated by the opposition. Beyond doubt Dr. Shaw himself was renominated yesterday by the Democratic Convention. The canvass will be an interesting one, and ably and courteously conducted on both sides.

☞ New York is a considerable town in several ways, but in nothing does it shine out more conspicuous than in doing honor to "lions," of all sorts and sizes, and with all manner of manes, be the same black or tawney. Whether the object be to bury Bill Poole, jubilate over the Atlantic Telegraph that did *not* succeed, inaugurate a Crystal Palace that burst up and was finally burned up, give Kossuth a reception or offer a serenade to Piccolomini. To the victor in a hundred fields or the winner of a hundred games at chess or billiards, the same consideration is paid. A great statesman might pass unknown, a great chess-player, like Mr. Morphy, is called upon by all the dignitaries of the city. He is compelled to attend banquets, to receive testimonials, to make speeches, and worse still, to listen to them. He has eclipsed the Sickles' tragedy, put the Benicia Boy's nose out of joint, thrown Mike Phelan, the Billiard hero, in the shade, and now stands forward the most notable man in New York, and may continue to be so for a whole week longer, and then if anything else comes along, he will be forgotten with a most comfortable alacrity.

'*Vive la humbug.*'

"CITIES."—We all like to feel big. Villages like to be towns; towns like to be cities. By law we have one city in North Carolina, and that is rather a small pattern for a city. That city is Raleigh. We have some places down somewhere near Beaufort which they call Carolina City and Morehead City, but they only *call* them so.

Papers have got to talking of the city of Newbern and the city of Wilmington, and we notice that the "Daily Bulletin," recently removed from Columbia, S. C., to Charlotte, N. C., under its local head, refers to "City Improvements," to Charlotte as a "thriving city," etc.

Charlotte is a thriving town, Newbern is looking up, and Wilmington has some inhabitants, but they are none of them entitled to be called cities, either on the score of population or legal *status*.

THE POPE.—The *Espana* of Madrid, publishes a letter received from the Spanish Ambassador at Rome, intimating the wish of Pio Nono to take refuge or permanent residence in the island of Minorca, and inviting the Spanish Government to send a body guard to Port Mahon.

This, we trust, will relieve the apprehensions of our neighbors of the *Herald*, who were dreadfully put out some time since by the rumor of a papal visit to these shores. The old Pontiff could hardly stand the voyage.

EDITORIAL VISIT.—This morning we had the pleasure of meeting our brother Editor, Mr. Sinclair of the Fayetteville Carolinian, and found him to be a clever, pleasant gentleman, quite good looking—*for an editor*, with any amount of *vim* and go-a-head-ativeness, and the promise of being able to do many long years of service to the cause of Democracy.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The Rutherford Enquirer of the 24th instant says "The Wheat Crop in this section has been injured to some extent by the last frost. Late wheat looks very well, and we may hope to have a large crop nothwithstanding the injuries by frost and rust.—We have had excellent seasons, and vegetables, etc., are growing finely.

THE ECLECTIC.—MR. EVERETT'S PORTRAIT.—The Eclectic Magazine for June, has just come to hand.—The illustration is a full length picture of the Hon. Edward Everett, as he appeared in the Academy of Music, New York, on the evening of March 4th, 1859. It is *perfect*—better, decidedly, than the larger engraved portraits of the distinguished orator, although some of these are excellent.

☞ Rev. Dr. ODENHEIMER, of Philadelphia, has been chosen Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, in place of Bishop DOANE, recently deceased. The new Bishop is a native of Philadelphia, and is at present Rector of St. Peter's Church in that city.

TOBACCO.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* learns that in Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, large tracts of land have been devoted this year to the cultivation of Tobacco.

WHEAT.—The Charlotte Bulletin says that the wheat crop in Mecklenburg County does not promise more than half an average yield.

### A Defence of John C. McRae & Co.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the "Defence of John C. McRae & Co., from the imputations cast upon them as contractors in the North Carolina Railroad, by the report of a joint select committee of the last Legislature."

This defence is a calm and able document, and one which Mr. Worth will not relish very well. They conclude as follows:

"The committee of investigation conclude that portion of their report, which refers to the first division, as follows:—'When it is considered that these contractors could cast, in a meeting of the stockholders, 885 votes, and that no other contractor on the road had his contract received, and paid for, until it received the approval of the Engineer; your committee conceive that the facts are furnished, from which you can draw the proper conclusion.'

"This insinuation, we *conceive*, furnishes the strongest evidence, to our mind, that the joint seiect committee were not actuated in their labors, by any other motives than * * * * * * Were we disposed to be governed by the same motives, we might with greater truth say, that had we cast our vote diffi rently, our course with the contract would have been smooth and pleasant, and the committee themselves would have found their labors lightened of part of their burden."

The charge of corruption brought by Mr. Worth against Mr. Fisher, the Directors who settled the McRae contract, and against John C. McRae & Co. themselves, is thus indignantly repelled. No wonder Mr. Fisher exhibited indignation at the manner in which he was treated. He would have shown himself less or more than a man, if he had not repelled the imputations cast upon his integrity and fidelity as President of this corporation. We have as much right as any one to be heard in matters touching the North Carolina Railroad, for we were one of its earliest friends, and we incurred both pecuniary and political sacrifices in sustaining it in 1848; and we must express the hope that the effort to make party capital out of this corporation, and to put down Mr. Fisher because he is a Democrat, will be signally rebuked in the next annual meeting of the stockholders.

We have read the pamphlet above referred to by the *Standard*, and concur with that paper in regarding the defence of Messrs. McRae & Co. as perfectly satisfactory, relieving the contractors and Mr. Fisher from any just ground of censure, and showing up the *animus* of some party directly or indirectly connected with the report of the "Joint Select Committee," a Committee which has hardly earned much honor for itself by the course pursued, and the evident *bias* displayed throughout.

Mr Bigelow writes from Naples to the New York Post that the dying monarch is the less disposed to make suitable preparations for the succession because he thinks he is going to recover. The Pope has sent him an account of an interview he had recently with the deceased wife of the king, who told him that she had made intercession with the Virgin Mary and received from her the most satisfactory assurances of her husband's restoration to health. This inteligence, together with some *reliques* of St. Januaris and other saints, which are said to possess important medical influence with the sick, which the Pope had also forwarded to him and upon which he lies all the time, have given him a faith in his ultimate recovery which nothing can shake.

What miserable humbugery is in the above paragraph. There is not one word of truth in it.

### For the Journal.

### A CARD.

*To the Democracy of Columbus:*

In your meeting of the 23d of April last, we were appointed to meet and consult with the Delegates sent from the other counties of this Congressional District, at Wilmington, on the 26th May, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said District in the next Congress of the United States; but a majority of those counties have failed to appoint Delegates to confer with us at the said time and place, and we have, therefore, to report to you, brother Democrats of Columbus, that we can present no name as the choice of this District for your suffrages. Having thus been disappointed of carrying out your instructions, we return to you our delegated authority, and call upon all the Democrats of Columbus to assemble in general County Convention, for the purpose of selecting some true and tried Democrat for our support. In recommending this step, we disclaim all disposition to dictate to the Democracy of the District any one as their proper and only nominee; and in so doing we declare that we are as firmly resolved to receive no dictation from the individual action of any of the counties in this District.

Therefore, we, as your Delegates, in consideration of the premises, call upon our brother Democrats to meet in County Convention, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Saturday in June next, and take such further steps as the *party* may deem requisite.

COLUMBUS DELEGATION.

Wilmington, May 26th, 1859.

Fayetteville Carolinian please copy.

*To the Democracy of Bladen:*

We, the Delegates from Bladen County, acting under the authority reposed in us at your meeting on the 4th of May, hereby adopt the Card of the Columbus Delegation in letter and substance, and recommend that the Democracy of Bladen meet in County Convention, on the third Saturday in June, at Elizabethtown, to take such steps as they, in their judgment, may deem proper.

BLADEN DELEGATION.

Wilmington, May 26th, 1859.

Fayetteville Carolinian please copy.

### Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of the county of Edgecombe, held in the Court House in Tawboro', on the 24th of May, to appoint delegates to the Newbern Convention,

On motion of Kenneth Thigpen, Esq., the Hon. H. T. Clark was called to the Chair and J. A. Engellard appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion of David Cobb, Esq., David Cobb, Kenneth Thigpen, John F. Speight, John W. Johnson and W. H. Johnson, were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. After an absence of a few minutes Mr. W. H. Johnson, in behalf of the committee reported the following resolutions, accompanied with some timely and appropriate remarks:

WHEREAS, The Democracy of the county of Edgecombe, believing a strict organization, next to a firm adherence to principle, is essential to party success, therefore,

*Resolved*, That we approve of the proposition to hold a Convention in Newbern on the 8th of June, to nominate a suitable person to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the chairman of this meeting appoint forty delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

*Resolved*, That we endorse the course of the Hon. Thos Ruffin as our representative in Congress, and earnestly recommend him as our choice for a renomination.

The resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the chairman appointed, under the second resolution the following gentlemen as delegates to the District Convention:

L D Pender, John S Dancy, Wm H Johnston, Geo W Whitfield, C C Bonner, Wm B Jordan, Wm S Battle, Thos P Braswell, Orren Proctor, D W Barnes, W D Farmer, A D Tumbro, B H Barden, Jas S Woodard, Jno Wilkinson, Wm Ellis, Patrick Byrum, J H Hyman, Redding Sugg, Dr John Howard, Wm F Murcer, Jos W Wimberly, E D Macnair, Jos D Jenkins, James R Thigpen, L L Dancy, Erastus Cherry, David Cobb, J Mac Jenkins, Bythell Mabrey, Wm S Long, Isaac Batts, John W Johnson, Benj T Hart, C G Wilkinson, Arch. Braswell, Henry Bryan, John F Speight, Turner W. Battle, Andrew J Cotten.

On motion the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates. It being time for the assembling of the Court, the meeting reluctantly gave way, being anxious to listen to some of the speaking gentlemen present. The meeting was large and enthusiastic.

The proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be published in the Southerner and Standard, and other Democratic papers, requested to copy on motion of W. H. Johnston.

H. T. CLARK, Ch'n.

J. A. ENGELHARD, Sec'y.

PUBLIC MEETING IN RUTHERFORDTON.—At a meeting of the friends of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, held in Rutherfordton, on the 9th inst., Gen. E. Bryan was called to the Chair, and L. P. Erwin was appointed Secretary. Gen. Logan explained the object of the meeting in a few brief remarks, as embodied in the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

WHEREAS, We are in favor of an extension of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, to connect with the great Mississippi Valley; and whereas, we are also in favor of the route lately surveyed over the Reedy Patch Gap: Be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we will use every honorable means to carry forward said extension across said Reedy Patch Gap.

*Resolved*, That a mass meeting of the friends of the project be held on the top of the Reedy Patch Gap on the 4th of July next.

*Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint a committee of five to invite speakers for the occasion and that it be constituted a committee of correspondence.

*Resolved*, That a committee of ten be appointed to obtain contributions for the purpose of having a barbecue on that day.

*Resolved*, That the chairman appoint one hundred delegates to represent the county of Rutherford.

*Resolved*, That all the counties interested in the measure be requested to hold meetings, and appoint delegates to said Mass Meeting.

### The Supreme Court

Will commence its summer term, in this city, on Monday, the 13th day of June. Causes will be called as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June 15, those from the | | I Circuit. |
| " 20, " | " | V " |
| " 27, " | " | II " |
| July 4, " | " | III " |
| " 11, " | " | IV " |
| " 18, " | " | VI " |

*Raleigh Standard.*

### From the Plains.

*Most Deplorable Condition of the Pike's Peak Emigrants—Cannibalism.*

ST. LOUIS, May 24th.—The regular correspondent of the Democrat, writing from Denver City on the 9th instant, recounts the most deplorable condition of affairs on the Plains. Many of the emigrants are dying from starvation, while the others are subsisting on prickley pears and wild onions, found along the road.

The stage agent reports picking up a man named Blue, who was reduced to a skeleton from starvation.—On recovering he gave a most lamentable account of his adventures. He started in company with two of his brothers for the mines. One of them died on the road, and the remaining two were so far bordering on a state of starvation, that *they ate his body*. Another died, and he in turn was nearly devoured by the survivor.

A man named Gibbs had reached the mines in a starving condition, and expressed the opinion that his party, nine in number, had all perished. Many graves were seen along the route. Much property had been destroyed abandoned on the road.

The writer of the letter before referred to says the number departures from the mines is about equal to the arrivals. About five hundred of the returning emigrants reached St. Joseph on Saturday, all of whom confirm the previous accounts of the sufferings and privations on the Plains.

### Instructions to Our Minister at Paris.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Express says that instructions have been sent out by the Persia to Minister Mason, instructing him to intimate to the French government that in case Germany is drawn into the war, this government will not suffer any interruption of the service of the Hamburg and Bremen steamers, now carrying the U. S. mail, as long as they do not carry article contraband of war.

### Arrest at Boston for Returning a Fugitive Slave.

BOSTON, May 26.—Capt. Crowell and mate of the brig Roleson, which put into Hyannis on the 6th, with a fugitive slave on board, and which he afterwards transferred to the schr. Elizabeth and sent back to Norfolk, was arrested here this morning, and imprisoned to answer the charge of kidnapping. A warrant was also issued for the arrest of Capt. Bacon, of the schr. Elizabeth, on the same charge.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## Four Days Later from Europe.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMLHIPS

## NEW YORK, HAMMONIA AND HUNGARIAN.

By the Steamers New York and Hammonia at New York yesterday, and the Steamer Hungarian at Quebec, we have Liverpool dates to the 17th by the first, and to the 18th by the two last.

It is rumored that France is endeavoring to stir up an insurrection in Hungary.

Prussia is determined to preserve the balance of power in Europe, and expects that all the confederated powers of Germany will stand by her.

In a skirmish between the French and Austrian cavalry, several of the latter were captured.

Austria has recognized the neutrality of the States of the Church. Several Austrian merchantmen have been captured.

Rains have been falling incessantly, which accounts for the inactivity of the respective armies.

### Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 17th, 1859.

Cott on.—The sales for the past three days for speculation and export 1,600 bales, at a decline of ⅛d., and closing very dull; Middling Orleans 6⅝d.; Middling Uplands 6¼d.

Flour advanced 3d. Wheat 3d. Corn advanced 3d.

Provisions quiet.

Rosin steady at 4s. 2d.

Spirits Turpentine dull at 44s.

Consols for money closed at 91⅛ a 91¾.

Quotations for other articles unchanged.

### Virginia Elections.

RICHMOND, VA., May 28, 1859.

From the returns received here up to a late hour last night, it is supposed that Letcher will be elected Governorby from 2,000 to 3,000 majority.

CONGRESS.—1st District—Millson, Dem., elected; 2d District—Garnett, Dem.; 3d District—The run is close between Caskie and De Jarnett—both Democrats; 4th District—Goode, Dem.; 5th District—Bocock, Dem.; 6th District—Leake, Independent Dem., elected over Powell, regular Dem.; 7th District—Smith; 8th District—Boteler, Opposition, probably elected over Faulkner, Dem.; 9th District—Skinner, Dem., probably elected over Harriss, Independent Dem.; 10th District—Edmundson, Dem.; 11th District—Clemens, Dem.; 12th District—Jenkins, Dem.; 13th District—Rush Floyd, Dem.

### Virginia Elections.

RICHMOND, VA., May 30th, 1859.

Returns from 112 counties, received up to last night, gives Letcher 414 majority. There are 36 counties more to hear from, which gave Wise 1,200 majority. Further scattering returns show considerable gains for Goggin.

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 27th, 1859.

T. O. Moore has been nominated for Governor of this State by the Democratic Convention.

[Mr. Moore is, we understand, a native of Sampson County, North Carolina.—JOURNAL.]

Special Dispatch for the Journal.

## LATER FROM HAVANA.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ISABEL.

## DISTRUCTIVE FIRE at KEY WEST.

## *CAPT. TOWNSEND ACQUITTED.*

CHARLESTON, S. C. May 28, 1859.

The steamship Isabel has just arrived at this port from Havana having touched at Key West. She reports that a fire broke out in Key West on the 25th inst., and that eighteen acres of the most business portian of the city was destroyed—seventy one stores and forty out buildings were consumed.

The loss is put down at two hundred and sixty thousand dollars—about one-third of which is believed to be covered by insurance. It is supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Capt. Townsend of the slaver Echo has been acquitted, and has left for New York.

### Further by the Steamer Asia.

The mail this morning brings us some details of the *Asia's* news. We extract such items as we think of interest. She left Liverpool at 3½ o'clock, p. m., on the 14th inst.

Napoleon's departue from France was a perfect ovation, and his reception at Genoa, where he arrived on the 12th, was most cordial. He issued a stirring adadress to the army enjoining discipline, expressing that his only fears were that they would show too much enthusiasm.

He was expected to proceed to join the army on the 14th. The King of Sardinia visited the Emperor at Genoa.

Official Sardinian bulletins continue to report retrograde movements by the Austrians, whose headquarters were at Roblio.

The Sardinians had retaken their former position.

ENGLAND.—The British government has formally proclaimed its design to observe strict neutrality on the war, and has warned its subjects against violations of the same.

The British war department has issued an important notice, authorizing the formation of volunteer corps throughout England.

The activity prevailing in the English dock yards is equal to that manifested during the Crimean war.

The parliamentary elections are nearly all over, and the result as reported by the previous advices.

FRANCE.—The army of Lyons is under orders for Italy. This accession will raise the French force in Italy to 200,000 men.

French legislation on the corn laws has been postponed *sine die*.

The Bank of France has lost 25,000,000 francs in specie during the past month.

The Paris Bourse has been active, and rates higher, but on the 13th a decline of ¾ per cent. was experienced; rentes closing at 61fr 5c.

GERMANY.—It is affirmed in ministerial circles at Berlin that Prussia for the moment maintains an expectant policy, and has not bound herself to any power to remain neutral.

Germany is disposed to leave the initiative to Prussia as she will have the heaviest burden to support in the common defense.

The German Diet adopted the proposition to put the federal garrisons on a war footing.

The Prussian chambers have both unanimously authorized a war loan by the government.

TURKEY.—Advices from Turkey report increasing agitation in the provinces.

AUSTRIA.—Count Buel has resigned the Austrian Ministry.

### Latest Foreign News.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Letters from Liverpool, dated Saturday afternoon, advise a decline in cotton since the previous day, with sales of only five thousand bales.—The arrivals from American ports were very heavy, and were pressed on the market as soon as landed.

Breadstuffs, on Saturday, closed with an advancing tendency.

Provisions were firm—Bacon advanced one shilling.

The Manchester market was much depressed. German orders were scarce, and the offers from India houses are considerably below paying prices.

### From Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, May 27.—Utah advices of the 6th instant have been received. Superintendent Forney had arrived at Fort Fillmore with the sixteen children, survivors of the Mountain Meadow massacre.

The death of Lieut. Potts is announced. No further disturbances is reported among the Mormons.

### The Great Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Presidents of the Railroads, from Weldon, N. C., to Ocala, Key, Fla., are holding a Convention here, relative to making arrangements for shortening the time of the Great Southern Mail between New York and New Orleans.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 26th.—The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a circular addressed to the collectors of customs, saying:—"The immunity of our merchant vessels at sea from seizure, search, detention or visit, in time of peace by the vessels of war of any foreign nation, being now admitted by all the maritime powers of the world, it is very desirable that the flag of the United States, the proper indication on the nationality of our vessels, should always be promptly displayed in the presence of a ship of war."

The Secretary of the Treasury is directed by the President to instruct the collectors of the customs to request the captains in the merchant service at their respective ports always to display their colors as prominently as possible whenever they meet upon the ocean an armed cruiser of any nation.

The Postmaster General on the 18th ult. asked the opinion of the Attorney-General as to his power to reduce the great overland mail from a semi-weekly to a weekly service, thus designing to save $300,000 annually. The Attorney-General has just replied that the Postmaster General cannot, under the law, reduce the present rate of service.

Capt. Buchanan has been ordered to the command of the Washington navy-yard.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The presidents of the several railroad companies whose lines extend from Weldon to Charleston, together with the president of the Fernandina Railroad Company, are now here on business relative to the great Southern mail, their object being to enter into arrangements with the Postoffice Department for transporting it more expeditiously, especially between New Orleans and New York, avoiding the failures which are now so frequent.

It has been stated that Lord Lyons is of opinion that the British minister in Mexico will soon, if he has not already, recognize the Juarez government; and that it is understood he has instructions to that effect. But there is no foundation whatever for this statement, as it is reliably ascertained that Lord Lyons has no information respecting the intentions of her majesty's government with regard to the contending parties in Mexico, and has expressed no opinion upon the subject.

### Later from Mexico—Movement for the Recall of Santa Anna—Illness of General Twiggs, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—The steamer Tennessee, has arrived from Vera Cruz, the 23d, and with dates from the City of Mexico to the 19th inst. The Miramonists have got up a movement for the return of Santa Anna.

General Woll was marching to the attack of Tampico.

The conducta, which was to leave the City of Mexico on the 24th for Vera Cruz, would have several millions in specie.

The English residents of the capital had made strong representations to Mr. Otway, the English minister, relative to the Tacubaya massacre.

Mr. Hargous, of the New York houe which has just suspended on the Tehuantepec Company's acceptance, is on board the Tennessee. The Coatzacoalcos will not sail to-morrow, she having been attached, but it is believed that matters will be arranged to send her off in a few days.

General Twiggs, U. S. army, was at the point of death at San Antonio, Texas.

### Later from Mexico—No Disrespect to the American Government, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—The steamer Philadelphia is below, from Havana the 24th inst. She brings later Mexican advices.

The Miramon cabinet in Mexico has issued a circular stating that it meant no disrespect to the American government in withdrawing from Mr. Black and other consuls their exequators. Peaceful Americans can remain in the country. Mr. Black was at the capital, by desire of Mr. McLane, who sent him a new exequator.

In Northern Mexico, Huazua, the liberal, had six thousand men gathering at San Luis Potosi, and intends marching to join Alvarez and Degollado.

The French gulf squadron was at Tampico.

### Further from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—By late advices from Mexico we learn that the cabinet of Miramon have issued a decree restoring Santa Anna to all the rights, titles &c., formerly possessed by him, and inviting him to return immediately by way of Tampico, where Gen. Woll is marching to meet him.

The leading liberalist generals at Vera Cruz have had a consultation as to what course they will pursue in the future.

Rebollaco, the former governor of Lower California, was shot by Coronadal, at Mazatlan.

Marques entered Morelie on the 29th, and levied a force loan. He then retired and the liberals re-occupied the place.

The Miramon and Zuloaga quarrel continues and the latter is anxious to regain the Presidency. He is backed in his endeavors by Otway, the British minister, while Miramon is sustained by Gabriac.

Zuloaga has taken refuge at the residence of Otway to avoid Miramon's violence.

U. S. ships Brooklyn and Saratoga were at Vera Cruz 19th inst.


## P. P. P.

SIDE, STOMACH OR BACK PAINS

Are cured, and comfort obtained by using

**PARR'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.**

They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the *seat of disease*, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should have them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.

JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

April 22, 1859—34-3m.

## HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

*HARTFORD, CONN.*

INCORPORATED A. D. 1810.....CHARTER PERPETUAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Authorised Capital,** | **$1,000,000** |
| **Capital Paid in,** | **500,000** |
| **Surplus,** | **300,000** |

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in Bank, | $43,455 22 |
| Cash in hand of Agents and in transit, | 54,827 09 |
| Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,) | 15,000 00 |
| Bills Receivable, amply secured, | 73,174 55 |
| 2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, | 230,413 00 |
| 2,200 " " " New York, | 197,750 00 |
| 710 " " " Boston, | 74,620 00 |
| 100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri, | 10,000 00 |
| State and City Bonds, 6 per cents, | 74,245 00 |
| Rail Road Stocks, | 16,250 00 |
| United States' Treasury Notes, | 14,035 00 |
| | ₰03,769 8 |

DIRECTORS.

H. HUNTINGTON, CHARLES BOSWELL, JOS ALLYN,
ALBERT DAY, HENRY KENEY, JOHN P. BRACE,
JAMES GOODWIN, CALVIN DAY, CHARLES J. RUSS.

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This old and reliable Company, established for nearly FIFTY YEARS, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141-26-1y*

**FLOUR—FLOUR.**

200 BBLS. "fresh" Family, Super and Fine Flour. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
May 30.

**HOOP IRON.**

5 TONS 1 inch Hoop Iron;
5 do. 1¼ do. do. do.
5 do. 1½ do. do. do., in excellent order. For sale by
May 30. WILLARD & CURTIS.

**RICE—RICE.**

20 TIERCES HANDSOME RICE. For sale by
May 30. WILLARD & CURTIS.

**BOOKS! BOOKS!!**

MAGINN'S MISCELLANIES:—
O'Doherty Papers, 1 and 2 vols.;
Fraserian " "
Homerio "
Shakspeare " By MacKenzie. At
May 28. KELLEY'S.

MEN, WOMEN AND BOOKS—By Leigh Hunt, in 2 vols.;
Italian Poets, translated into English Prose, by Leigh Hunt. At
May 28, 1859. KELLEY'S.

**AUCTION SALES.**

By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.**

ON MONDAY of June Court, 13th inst., if not previously disposed of at private sale, at 9½ o'clock, at Exchange Corner, I will sell the following valuable property.

*HOUSE AND LOT*

situated on Surry, between Church and Castle streets, and *ONE LOT* with two small Houses, situated on 2d between Queen and Boundary Streets, belonging to the Estate late Mrs. E. J. Robertson, dec'd.

On a credit of 6 and 12 months, interest added with approved endorsed notes.

W. E. FREEMAN, Adm'r.
April 18. 190-1w—34-ts

**WM. L. JACOBS'**

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,
*No. 39 MARKET ST.,*
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.

April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y.

**WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.**

*FRONT STREET, BELOW MARKET.*

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to furnish *BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK AND MACHINERY* of all kinds.

Old Machinery overhauled and repaired.

Will make to order Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, and supply Drafts for all kind of Machinery.

All work warranted as represented.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper, Brass and Iron.

*TERMS*—Cash on delivery. JOHN C. BAILEY, *Proprietor.*

Wilmington, June 24, 1858 246-1y—43-1y

**ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.**

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

*TUESDAY, June 7th, 1859.*

**$336.000.**

SORTEO NUMERO 618 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $100,000 | 6 Prizes of | | $2,000 |
| 1 " | 50,000 | 15 " | | 1,000 |
| 1 " | 30,000 | 74 " | | 500 |
| 1 " | 16,000 | 143 " | | 400 |
| 1 " | 10,000 | 20 Approximations | | 8,800 |

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $16,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

May 15th, 1859. 178&32-1y

**NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against hunting, or in any other manner trespassing upon the lands belonging to the late John Hamilton, as the full extent of the law will be enforced against all offenders.

MILES COSTIN, Guardian.

March 10, 1859. 157-tf—28-tf

**ICE—ICE—ICE.**

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE will be opened for the delivery of ICE every day at sunrise, closing at sunset, except on Sundays, when it will positively close at 9 A. M.

ICE will not be delivered after time of closing except in cases of sickness.

TERMS CASH, *without deviation.*

TICKETS can be procured and deposits made by those who desire.

ICE for the country packed and